Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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May 4, 1959

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 175 No. 19 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. May 4, 1959

DEVELOPMENT VICE-PRESIDENT: Herbert E. Hirschland, elected vice-president in charge of commercial development by Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York.

GAF Sale Proposal Stirs Some Questions

Sen. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina had some searching questions to ask last week about the proposed sale by the government of its vested interest in General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

The questions were on two scores—good faith and constitutionality.

Sen. Johnston, who heads the senate subcommittee in charge of legislation involving alien property claims, called on the administration for a program for handling the General Aniline claim and others growing out of World War II property seizures "which can be supported and which fulfill promises of restitution of these vested properties."

The senate committee has before it a bill introduced earlier this year at the request of the Attorney General William P. Rogers to amend the trading-with-the-enemy act so that the government can proceed with sales of title to properties that were seized from the enemy during the war while court litigation is pending on questions of rightful ownership.

Sen. Johnston said that the bill is identical to a bill that was before the committee in 1953. At that time, he said, the Department of Justice was represented as regarding such legislation as of questionable constitutionality. He said that if

—Continued on page 42

Dow Corning Set to Enter List of Silicone Producers

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., has completed licensing arrangements with Westinghouse Electric Corporation to produce and sell silicone—a material used in the manufacture of semiconductor devices.

This marks the first diversification from the manufacture of silicones in the sixteen-year history of the company, according to Dr. W. R. Collings, president of Dow Corning.

Dr. Collings said his company had secured patent rights and technological information on the Siemens-Westinghouse process, which makes it possible to make ultra-pure silicones.

Baird-Atomic Acquires Four Related Companies

Baird-Atomic, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., today announced it has obtained ownership of four companies in related fields.

The companies are: Atomic Associates, Inc., New York, and Atomic Associates, Inc., California, as well as Atomic Accessories, Inc., and Atomic Development & Machine Corporation, both of New York.

ICC Fathering Pair of Bills On Transportation of Chemicals That Industry Can't Overlook

The Interstate Commerce Commission is fathering two transportation bills in congress right now that every shipper of dangerous chemicals and every company that uses water carriers for the transportation of bulk chemicals won't take a chance on overlooking. The first measure represents a complete rewrite of the explosives transportation act; the second would bring the bulk water carriers under the wing of ICC. Prospects are that both will be given a ready ear by the senate's committee on interstate commerce.

In the light of its thirty-six years' experience with the law, ICC has decided on a new measure which would give explosives transport regulations a complete overhaul. The provisions and penalties would bear directly on chemicals manufacturers and suppliers, both as owners of motor trucks and as shippers of chemical products.

Sulfur, Salt, Fertilizer Affected

The other bill, regarding the water carriers, would have a direct bearing on the shipment of such products as sulfur, salt and fertilizer materials.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, has introduced both proposals in the senate. The revised transportation bill is identified as S 1806; the measure to repeal existing law exemption of water carriers of bulk commodities is S 1809.

The new explosives transport measure is similar to the bill offered in the last congress by the commission. That one passed the senate but failed to get action in the house. It has the same four objectives of the former bill, although the language has been modified slightly:

- To bring existing law up to date in the light of important developments relating to the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles that have occurred in the thirty-six years since the last revision.
- To provide authority to the ICC to regulate the transportation specifically of radioactive materials and etiologic agents.
- To make the law applicable to contract and private motor carriers as well as common carriers.
- To tighten enforcement of the regulation by making it unnecessary to prove that a shipper "knowingly" failed to conform to requirements.

The transportation of explosives act

—Continued on page 46

Collier Carbon Purchases California Fertilizer Maker

Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has bought up the outstanding stock of Chemical Fertilizer Company, Modesto, Calif.

According to Collier, the purchased firm will keep its corporate identity under Collier control and will continue to sell its fertilizer products under its own brand names. In addition to this, the firm will package some of Collier's fertilizers.

Chemical Fertilizer, which racked up something like $1 million in sales last year, manufactures liquid mixes, single and triple phosphates, and dry mixes.

GAF'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE: Philip M. Dinkins, president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, who has become chief executive officer of the concern. He takes over the GAF reins from John Hilldring, who will continue as chairman of the board until he reaches retirement age next year.

Polyethylene Increase Is Planned in the UK

Union Carbide Corporation is all set to double its polyethylene production capacity in the United Kingdom. Facilities at Grangemouth, Scotland, will be augmented with a 30-million-pound per year production unit, the New York-based company has revealed.

The new installation is expected to be in production by 1960. Facilities at Grangemouth are under the operation of Union Carbide, Ltd. The company's polyethylene is marketed in the United Kingdom by Bakelite, Ltd.

The latest expansion represents the sixth major investment by Union Carbide in the European petrochemicals field. In addition to the initial polyethylene plant at Grangemouth, Union Carbide, Ltd., is constructing an ethylene oxide and derivatives plant at Fawley, England, which is expected to be in operation in the last quarter of this year.

A polyethylene unit, as well as an ethylene oxide and derivatives plant, is being constructed by S.p.A. Celene, a jointly-owned Italian company formed in 1957 by Union Carbide and Societa Edison of Milan in Sicily. Both installations are expected to be in production in 1960.

In Belgium, another polyethylene plant of approximately 30 million pounds annual capacity is a joint venture of Union Carbide and the Belgian company, Societe Chimique des Derives du Petrole, S.A.

Chemical People Making Big Gains In Container Field

Two formidable economic facts—that containers take a slice of 4 to 8 percent out of every sales dollar and that transportation costs run from 8 to 25 percent—are spurring chemical producers on in their search for new, better and cheaper ways to package their materials.

That they're making considerable headway in steel drums, in fiber drums, in paper bags and in polyethlene containers

For news of what's happening in the related field of chemical transportation, see page 5. A story on Interstate Commerce Commission's rewriting of the law on the transportation of chemicals may be found at the left.

is evident from the symposium on packaging and transportation of chemical products sponsored by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association in Cleveland, Ohio, last week.

Without doubt, the biggest impact in the entire field is being made by polyethylene. And, here, according to Robert B. Schaefer, packaging engineer for Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, are the most recent developments in polyethylene containers:

The Latest in Polyethylene Containers

- An "all polyethylene" (10 mil single ply) shipping bag. The National Flexible Packaging Association and the Society of the Plastics Industry are teaming up to work out optimum specifications on material, heat seal, gauge, etc.
- A returnable 15-gallon cubical container, consisting of a molded or thermoformed polyethylene "bladder" cushioned by corrugated in a wirebound crate.
- Heat sealed polyethylene bags in corrugated boxes for dry and liquid chemicals. MCA feels that their quality is not yet up to shipping liquid chemicals. However, SPI and the Fiber Box Association are working on the development of standards.

As to the future, Mr. Schaefer points to the 250-gallon all polyethylene drum. Now being used for delivery of water on trucks as a semi-permanent installation, the drum, he feels, has great potential since it is chemically suitable for mixed delivery of hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid and other corrosive solutions.

The Pennsalt engineer also sees no reason why the 500-gallon unit, which was on display at the symposium, cannot be shipped on a pallet as a portable tank.

Polyethylene is also looming large in the fiber drum picture. That's the word from Glenn Mather, managing director of the Fibre Drum Manufacturers Association.

The plastic is, perhaps, the biggest single factor in stimulating the use of fiber drums for liquid products. And

—Continued on page 46

Manganese Buying Plan Will Be Terminated: GSA

General Services Administration last week served notice of its intentions to close down the government's purchase program for domestic manganese. Certain administrative controls to govern the phase-out of the program were issued.

GSA had authority to buy 28,000 long dry ton units of the mineral. As of April 15 cumulative purchases amounted to 24,222,717 units and an additional 322,355 units were in delivery pending final acceptance.

Polyethylene Plant Planned by Allied

Allied Chemical Corporation is completing plans for a new polyethylene unit to produce both low and high molecular weight polymers.

At the same time the firm has reported work under way to expand present polyethylene facilities at Tonawanda, N. Y.

The new polyethylene facility—Allied has not yet reported where it will be located—will employ a low pressure process developed by the firm.

Defense Materials 'Streamlining' Set for Summer: BDSA

Business and Defense Services Administration is aiming to put into effect sometime this summer new rules streamlining the defense materials system.

According to the government agency, recommendations received from other government units and from industry representatives are now being studied for inclusion in a new DMS regulation No. 1, which contains the basic rules of the system. Nature of the changes, BDSA says, will not be disclosed until the new regulation is ready for promulgation.

BDSA appears fully confident of the way the new rules are shaping-up and notes that "representatives of a cross section of US industry have endorsed [the] proposal to streamline DMS."

The changes have been designed to improve administration and simplify compliance for defense contractors and their suppliers.

Defense materials system, administered by BDSA under the authority of the defense production act of 1950 (as amended), is meant to accomplish two things.

First, it provides priority for the procurement programs of the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission with the authority being exercised by the agencies' contractors and subcontractors as well. Giving preference to military production and construction programs helps insure that the inventory of missiles, aircraft, ships, and guns is at the highest level possible, within budgetary limitations, at any given time.

Secondly, DMS represents a body of regulations available for instant use in directing the industrial economy in event of war.

White House's Economy Plea Can't Seem to Touch FDA, NIH

The White House keeps saying "Save" but the house appropriations committee can't hear a word of it when the issue is the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health. Just last week the congressional group showed how deaf it was to the Eisenhower pleas by tacking an extra $50 million onto the administration's tight-fisted recommendation for the NIH budget for the coming fiscal year and adding $2 million to the FDA allotment.

The new recommendations would give NIH $344,279,000 for research during the 1959-60 fiscal year and would boost the FDA allotment to a record $13,800,000 for the same period.

No Stopping the Generosity

And the Democratic-controlled committee's generosity didn't stop with this. It also recommended that an additional $25 million be put to the $20 million asked by the administration for state and city construction of waste treatment works, and that some $42.5 million be tacked to the $101,200,000 proposed for hospital construction.

Smaller increases also were allowed in a number of other public health fields.

The committee's liberal viewpoint on funds needed in the health field was accompanied by a vigorous blast at the administration, charging that the budget and written "justifications" and explanations of the budget "were the worst and most confusing that have been submitted to the committee since the establishment of the National Institutes of Health."

The funds that have been recommended in the President's budget last January were at the same levels as those of the current fiscal year. Officials said that this would provide for the same level of activity in 1960 as in 1959.

The committee denied that this was the case, however. It said that the administration underestimated the increased costs of administering the research programs by $10 million and upon detailed examination it was determined that the budget actually lacked more than $2 million of being ade-

—Continued on page 52

General Mills Research Offering New Products

General Mills Research Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn. has some new products available. Initially there is a new series of emulsifiers available in research quantities. They are amino acids fatty acid salts and most of the series is based on natural raw materials.

The labs also have some biochemical products available commercially. They are: calcium-laevo-diglutamate, magnesium-laevo-diglutamate, laevo-lysine-laevo-glutamate, and laevo-lysine (free base).

UBS Chemicals to Go Into A. E. Staley Fold

A big midwestern corn refiner and soybean processor, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, is going to buy UBS Chemical Corporation of Cambridge, Mass. Managements of the Decatur, Ill., firm and UBS agreed last week on a merger on the basis of an exchange of one share of Staley common stock for each one and three-quarter shares of UBS common stock.

Consummation of the merger, Staley and UBS said, is contemplated for this summer and is subject to approval of the stockholders of both companies and to completion of legal and other studies now underway.

UBS, which has units in Greenville, S.C., Lemont, Ill., and another under construction in Marlboro, Ill., in addition to its main plant in Cambridge, showed total assets of about $2.5 million at the end of last year and net sales of about $4.75 million for 1958.

Dobeckmun Boosts Price Of Its Printed Cellophane

Dobeckmun Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Dow Chemical Company, has boosted the price of printed cellophane by 3 cents a pound.

A spokesman for the company, Ennis P. Whitley, vice-president for distribution, chalked the price increase up to rising costs. Noting that celophane is the first of the converted packaging materials to undergo a current price increase, Mr. Whitely added, "it is natural that sales prices on other products may also have to be increased in the near future."

Justice Dep't, FTC Oppose O'Mahoney Price Notice Bill

The O'Mahoney bill to require corporations to give the government thirty days advance notice of proposed price increases was strongly opposed by administration spokesmen last week before the Kefauver monopoly committee of the senate.

Robert A. Dicks, acting assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust, testified that the bill would operate to discourage price declines as well as price increases.

He criticized the measure because, he said, it would substitute government inquiries for the traditional ideals of price adjustment based on the play of a free market.

Earl Kintner, general counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, submitted a letter from chairman John W. Gwynne of the commission expressing similar arguments against the bill.

The Week's Price Changes

Clove Bud Oil, Corn Oil, Mercury, Patchouli Oil Advanced. n-Butyl Acrylate, Citronella Oil, Tankage Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, African crude, 2c. per lb. (p. 59).
Brazilian crude, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, North country, No. 3, Ceara, refd. pure, 1c. per lb. (p. 59).
Parnahyba, refd., pure, 1c. per lb.
North country, No. 2, refd., pure, 2c. per lb.
Clove bud oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Coconut oil, crude, N.Y., ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p.59).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Karaya gum, No. 1, 5c. per lb. (p. 49).
Mercury, $3 per flk. (p. 36).
Patchouli oil, 30c. per lb. (p. 57).
Petitgrain oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tin, 1c. per lb. (p. 36).
Salts, ½c to 3/5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

n-Butyl acrylate, 10c. per lb. (p. 40).
Cadmium colors, CP, 10c. per lb. (p. 54).
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 59).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 59).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 59).
Dried blood, Chicago, N.Y., 25c. per unit-ton (p. 47).
Hemlock oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 57).
Lard, cash, 3/20c. per lb. (p. 59).
Linseed meal, $3 per ton (p. 59).
Methyl naphthyl ketone, 55c. per lb. (p. 57).
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal. (p. 59).
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (p. 59).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Safrol, 10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 47).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

May 1, 1959	April 24, 1959	May 2, 1958
110.84	110.98	110.10

Nickel Man Likes Future Look

Nickel men should keep two facts firmly in mind: demand for the metal is going to pick up speed this year, and stockpiles that have grown top heavy during the recession are an asset, not a liability. This is the way it is seen by the man who should know, Dr. John F. Thompson, chairman of the board of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. Telling the firm's annual stockholder meeting in Toronto last week just how good he feels about things. Dr. Thompson said that net earnings of International Nickel for the first quarter of 1959 are expected to show an improvement over the corresponding quarter a year ago.

'Sharp Surge in Demand'

He attributed the improved conditions to a "sharp surge in demand for nickel in the US, higher prices for copper and increased sales of platinum metals."

"We must bear in mind," he added, "that some of this was brought about by the building up of inventories by industry as a protection against the possibility of labor disturbances this year in basic industries, particularly in the US."

Dr. Thompson has something else to say about inventory build-ups. He feels they are all to the good. As he noted in his talk, "consumers of nickel must be assured of plentiful supplies in the years ahead if the full market potential of the metal is to be realized."

He added that nickel production must be capable of meeting surges in demand that will arise during the anticipated upward trend in nickel consumption.

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR: George K. Parman, appointed technical director of its bulk vitamin division by Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.

Borax, Boric Acid Prices Will Advance July 1: PCB

Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York, a division of United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, will raise prices July 1 on borax and boric acid.

The new prices in bulk are: Borax 10 mol granulated, $43.50 per ton; borax 5 mol granulated, $58; anhydrous borax, $83; "Rasorite" 46, $47.50; "Rasorite" 65, $68, and boric acid, $106 a ton.

Thiokol Contract Renewed

A continuation contract worth $11,900,165 for production of rocket motors and plant maintenance at Longhorn Ordnance Works, Marshall, Tex., has been awarded the Longhorn Division of Thiokol Chemical Corporation, by Army Ordnance Ammunition Command, Joilet, Ill.

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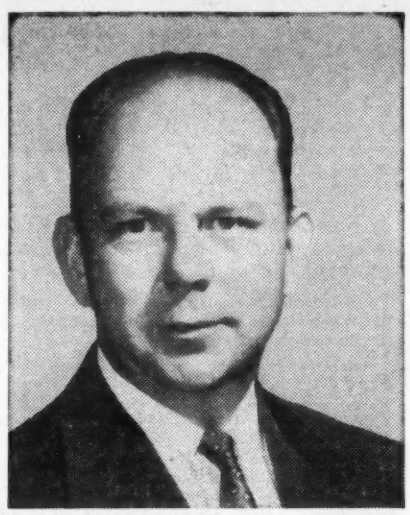
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, Vol. 175, No. 19, May 4, 1959. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Second-Class postage paid at New York, N. Y. Single copy price: 50 cents. Subscription prices:—United States and Possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $12. Copyright, 1959, Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.



SOLVAY REALIGNS TOP ORGANIZATION: Wilbur H. Brumfield (left), whose appointment to executive vice-president heads a series of top-level changes at Solvay Process Division, New York, Allied Chemical Corporation. Raymond Largent (right), elevated from assistant director of development to vice-president. Also, Bennett D. Buckles has been made assistant to Solvay's president; Dr. Robert H. Reed has succeeded Mr. Largent; A. Gregg Noble has been appointed to the newly-created post of director of purchases, and Dr. Herbert C. Wohlers has replaced Dr. Reed as director of research.

Stauffer, Last US Tartrates Maker, Completes Its Plans to Buy Abroad

Stauffer Chemical Company, rebuffed a month ago in a bid to have the tartaric acid and cream of tartar tariffs boosted, is going to go overseas for its chemicals. The New York firm—last of the US tartrate producers—has announced "completion of arrangements to have tartar products manufactured to its specifications in Europe." Earlier Stauffer, which shut down tartrate production last September because of import competition, had had its hopes raised by a Tariff Commission recommendation that levies on tartrates be hiked to protect domestic industry.

USI ASSISTANT MANAGER: Aimison Jonnard, who has joined U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, as assistant manager of polymer planning and applications.

However, the firm's hopes were swiftly dashed when President Eisenhower vetoed the commission's recommendation. And now Stauffer's going abroad for tartrates is considered a logical result of the President's action by observers on the tartrate scene.

Completes New Arrangements

Stauffer in its announcement said that it has completed new manufacturing arrangements "so that it will continue to be an active factor in tartar chemicals."

The firm attributed the September shutdown of its tartrate facilities to "the pressure of imports and [to the fact that] the unfavorable tariff situation rendered the continuance of domestic production economically impossible."

Stauffer, which began manufacturing tartar products in 1899 in San Francicso, moved from its west coast producing site to a Brooklyn, N. Y., plant in 1946. From the time of its move until late last year—except for a brief period in 1954 and 1955—Stauffer was the lone US producer of tartrates.

The Tariff Commission recommendation this January for a tariff boost suggested that duties on tartaric acid and cream of tartar be increased to 12 cents and 7½ cents a pound, respectively.

President Eisenhower, taking nearly the full sixty days allowed him to act on the commission's recommendation, turned

—Continued on page 42

Eastman Unit to Hike Polyethylene Capacity

Texas Eastman Company, Longview, Tex., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, will be tossing another 15 million pounds of polyethylene into the annual-capacity hopper, come June 1. The move will bring the Longview firm up to 100 million pounds of polyethylene per annum.

At the same time, Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., another Eastman Kodak subsidiary and marketer of the products of the Texas subsidiary, reported that additions to the oxo facilities at Longview

—Continued on page 58

DuPont to Spend $6 Million On Elastomer Chemical Lab

E I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will put up a $6 million research laboratory for its elastomer chemicals department in that city.

The lab will be devoted to fundamental and long-range research in elastomeric chemicals. It will be located at the east end of duPont's existing experimental station. Construction will start immediately.

Chemicals-Making One Thing And Transporting Is Another—That's What MCA Is Advised

Making chemicals is one thing, but moving them is something else again—and therein is a great big part of the industrial world that is changing as fast as the wheels can turn. No one was surer of that fact than members of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association when they came away from their symposium on packaging and transportation of chemical products in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. From piggy-backs to tailor-made tank vehicles . . . from industry regulating itself to the Interstate Commerce Commission regulating industry . . . the MCA members heard it all.

Piggy-back shipping—which has been called the "most exciting and revolutionary transportation development in fifty years"—came in for a big play at the meeting. This method of moving freight in trailers on railroad flatcars is no fad that will disappear in a little while. Irby L. O'Brien, of Monsanto Chemical Company, wanted that made known.

News of what's hapening in the related field of chemical packaging may be found on page 3 along with a story on Interstate Commerce Commission's rewriting of the law on the transportation of chemicals.

The system is here to stay, he observed. And the chemical men were happy to hear him add that if carried to its ultimate usage, piggy-back's potential for economy and service is virtually unlimited.

Mr. O'Brien feels sure that the system will have the continuing blessings of the ICC. He put it this way: "It seems unlikely that the Interstate Commerce Commission in this enlightened age will see fit to discourage shipper enthusiasm for this mode of transport . . ."

Use of Piggy-Backs Urged

The Monsanto man told his listeners that unless they are using piggy-back now, they had better get busy. "You may find you are behind the parade," he cautioned.

Another phenomenally fast grower among the movers of chemicals is the tank truck, and Lester A. Wilsey, of National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., was there to tell MCA about it.

He observed with an air of satisfaction that the number of chemical tank trucks on the highways is increasing at a speedy rate and added that he could see nothing but "tremendous growth" for this type of chemical transportation in the future.

Here is just one reason Mr. Wilsey gave for feeling the way he does:

"Practically any chemical product can be moved in tank vehicles."

And then he came through with this promise:

"It may be necessary to cool it, heat it, suck it or pressurize it, but if we can make it flow we will make it go."

Next there was the question of regula-

—Continued on page 51

MORNINGSTAR'S PRESIDENT: Murray Stempel, elected president of Morningstar-Paisley, Inc., New York, succeeding George J. Muller, who has been made vice-chairman of the board.

Potash Deliveries Fall Off During First Three Months

Deliveries of potash for agricultural purposes in the US, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii by the eight principal American producers totaled 898,743 tons of salts, containing an equivalent of 523,-5[illegible]0 tons K_2O, during the first three months of 1959, according to the American Potash Institute.

This was a decrease of 3 percent in salts and 4 percent in K_2O under the same period in 1958.

Continental US took 495,484 tons K_2O; Canada, 2,433 tons; Cuba, 494 tons; Puerto Rico, 1,500 tons, and Hawaii, 4,629 tons. Exports to other countries were 59,438 tons, an increase of 18 percent.

Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes for the first quarter amounted to 36,116 tons K_2O, an increase of 30 percent over last year.

Ethylene Oxide Plants On Stream in 3 Lands

Four ethylene oxide plant projects have just started up in three countries—all of them the handiwork of Scientific Design Company, New York. Three went into operation during the same week; all four were placed on stream within a thirty-day period.

These are the new plant owners and the locations:

- Jefferson Chemical Company, Port Neches, Tex.
- Societe Chimique des Derives du Petrole, Antwerp, Belgium.
- Chemische Fabrik Holten G.m.B.H., Ludwigshaven, Germany, a subsidiary of Badische Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik, A. G. Ruhrchemie Aktiengeselischaft, and Th. Goldschmidt, A.G.
- Erdoelchemie G.m.B.H., Dormagen, Germany, a subsidiary of Farbenfabriken Bayer, A. G., and British Petroleum Company, Ltd.

There are also some other ethylene oxide plants scheduled for the future.

—Continued on page 38

Synthetic Cryolite Holdings Of Gov't Are Put on Block

Government holdings of 22,423 short tons of synthetic cryolite are being offered for sale to the highest bidder by General Services Administration at a sealed bid opening to be held June 3 at 11 a.m.

The material is being offered in bulk f.o.b. railway cars or trucks at the storage location in Cairo, Ill. Bid forms are obtainable from George K. Castro, Defense Materials Service, GSA, 18th & F streets, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Montecatini to Sell Polypropylene Fiber

Montecatini will be on the commercial market with polypropylene textile fibers by the end of 1959.

According to the Milan, Italy, firm, the new isotactic textile fiber—presently being produced in pilot plant quantities—will be sold for about 60 cents per pound when first placed on the market. However, as production rises, the price is expected to decrease.

Montecatini makes the fiber from propylene gas, a petroleum by-product.

Processing Is What Counts in Belgian Chemicals

In Belgian chemicals it's the processing industries that make the wheels go round. Or most of the wheels, at any rate.

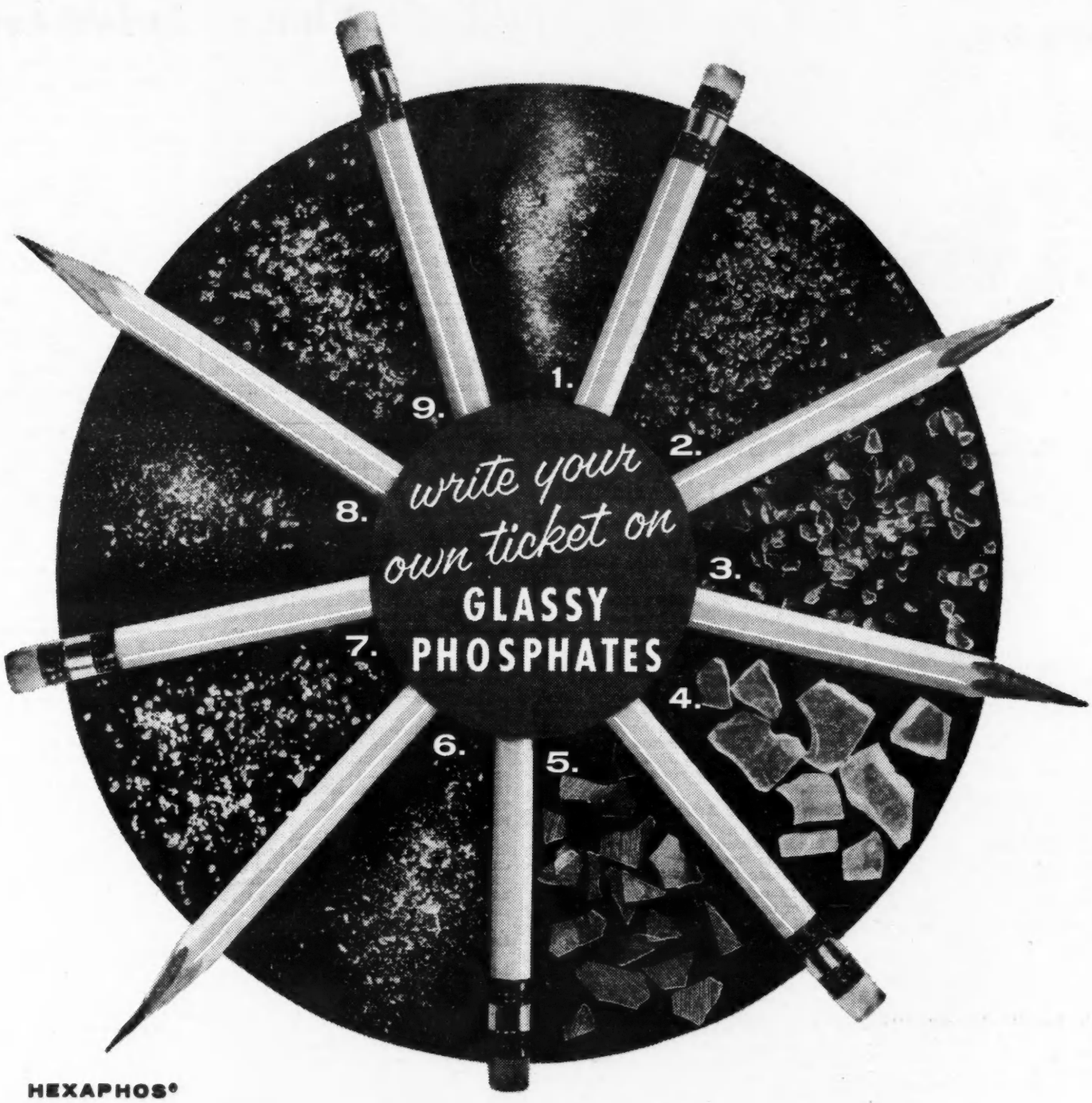
The Business and Defense Services Administration throws some light on the situation in a recent report that notes: The value of imports of chemical raw materials was 2.8 billion francs (50 francs Belgian=$1 US) in 1957, whereas exports of chemical products totaled 13 billion francs.

These exports, the BDSA report adds, were approximately 50 percent of the total chemical output and accounted for 8 percent of all Belgian exports.

The Belgians, being such an integral part of the continent's economy, are looking to the European Common Market to ease a number of the problems that have confronted them. Back in '57, the BDSA report says, the establishment of Euromart gave momentum to Belgian chemicals, and when the continental pact becomes more fully effective, Belgian industries hope to compete well with Germany, their "only serious rival."

Belgium's good position is partially attributed to its low import duties on chemicals. Already exporting one-third of its products to Common Market countries, the Belgian chemical makers expect to expand even further when the present high tariffs are broken down according to Euromart plans.

The chemical industry itself in Belgium—entirely privately owned and comprised to a great extent, as is the case with its neighbor Holland, of small enterprises—showed investments during 1957 amounting to some 2.5 billion francs, about 25 percent more than in 1956.



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3. Granular #2
4. Plate
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9. Granular

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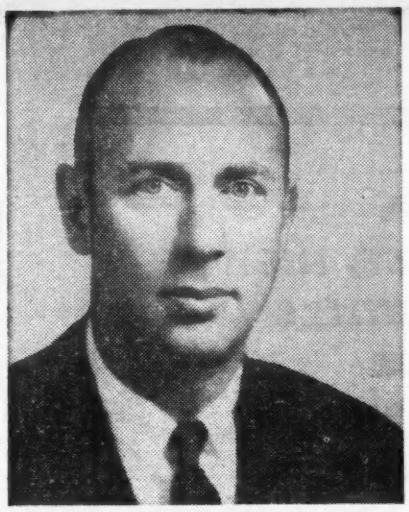


COLUMBIAN CARBON DIRECTOR: Edwin B. Brooks, vice-president in charge of the carbon black and pigment division of Columbian Carbon Company, New York, who has been elected to the firm's board of directors.

Chemicals Once-Over Set for CMRA Parley

The chemical accomplishments of today and the hopes for tomorrow will get a going over by the Chemical Market Research Association at its nineteenth annual convention May 20 and 21 in the Plaza hotel, New York. Entitled "Prelude to the '60s," the meeting will cover high spots of chemical developments all the way from surfactants through pesticides to pharmaceuticals.

The first day's meeting, set to deal primarily with intra-CMRA matters, will include a meeting of the executive committee and the annual business meeting.

In the second day's program, eight papers will be delivered dealing with various phases and areas of the chemical industry. Topics and the speakers covering them will include:

"Surfactants," J. Ralph Macon, market and product development manager of the chemicals division of Atlantic Refining Company; "Nitrogen," George V. Taylor, vice-president for sales of Southern Nitrogen Company; "Petrochemicals," Robert L. James, senior staff associate of Arthur D. Little, Inc., and "Plastics," A. F. Sward, manager of marketing research for Union Carbide Plastics Company.

Also, "Pesticides," Dr. H. L. Haller, assistant to the administrator of the agri-

—Continued on page 58

Arthur D. Little Arranging A Conference on Euromart

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge Mass., is sponsoring a three-day conference—May 10 to 12—at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y., to study the effects of recent European Common Market operations on the future of the US chemical industry.

The conference will get down to business opening day with an address on conference objectives by Richard F. Messing, chairman, and manager of the industrial economics section of Arthur D. Little.

Russian, American Scientists Are Alike if You Scratch Them, But the Companies—Oh, No

Scratch a Russian plastics scientist and he looks just like an American. But scratch a Russian plastics company and it looks like nothing you ever saw in the USA—it doesn't even have a sales department. That is what Dr. Vincent V. Lindgren, technical director of the plastics and resins division of American Cyanamid Company, observes and he should know, for he recently returned from Russia where he scratched both. And in New York last week he told the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers all about it.

Dr. Lindgren spoke at a symposium on things Russian—especially plastics—and he started off by saying two basic things about the Soviet scientist: he knows what is going on in the world, and he approaches his work with the same interest and enthusiasm as anybody else.

Difference Is in Companies

But when it comes to the plastics companies, there is where the differences are apparent, says Dr. Lindgren. In the first place there is the business of ownership, and everyone knows what ownership amounts to in the Soviet Union.

Then there is this whole thing about the sales department, which in an American company is sometimes bigger than all the rest of the organization put together. But in a Russian company, Dr. Lindgren points out, you can't even find it. There just isn't any selling to be done, Dr. Lindgren observed.

Here, Dr. Lindgren told his somewhat incredulous listeners, is how it works in Russia: Everything is planned in Moscow. Quotas are established, inventories set and distribution patterns are dictated. Then prices are fixed uniformly throughout the Soviet—in many cases, quite independently of cost.

Many of the Russian labs are in old buildings that never were meant for laboratory use, but the equipment and other facilities are advanced. Many of them, of course, are copied from the western world, the doctor noted.

Talking specifically, the speaker noted that production of plastics in the Soviet today stands about where ours did imme-

—Continued on page 39

Petroleum Additives to Be Theme for CCDA Meeting

"Additives for Petroleum Products" will be the theme of the spring resort meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, set for May 25 and 26 at Pocono Manor, Pa.

The morning meeting on May 25 will start with a discussion of "The Evaluation of a Motor Oil Additive" by Fred C. McCoy, senior research chemical engineer for Texaco, Inc. Dr. W. A. Herbst of the Esso Research & Engineering Company will discuss "Additives for Motor and Aviation Gasoline," and Hobert D. Young, senior project engineer with Sinclair Research Laboratories, will talk on "Additives for Fuels Other Than Gasoline."

At the luncheon, Dr. Walter D. Woodward, consulting psychiatrist for American Cyanamid Company, will speak on "Our Investment in Our Employees."

The program for May 26 will emphasize

—Continued on page 46

ALLIED BOARD MEMBER: Dr. Glenn N. Nesty, vice-president of research and development of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, who has been elected a member of the company's board of directors.

TGA Outlines Papers For Spring Conclave

One of the high points of the spring meeting of the Toilet Goods Association at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on May 12, 13, 14 will be the delivery of eight technical papers during the scientific section program on the final day of the meeting.

The opening day session will deal nearly exclusively with a panel discussion on "The Power of an Idea." The following day—May 13—the meeting will open with the president's report, to be followed by elections, and then presentation of the Charles S. Welch Memorial awards to Mrs. Estee Lauder, of Estee Lauder Cosmetics.

On the final day of the meeting, which will include the presentation of the annual CIBS award to Dr. Paul G. I. Lauf-

—Continued on page 46

CIA to Hear Researcher

James E. Sayre, manager of market research for the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, will address the May 5 meeting of the Chemical Industry Association at the Chemists' Club in that city. Topic of Mr. Sayre's talk will be "Chemical Markets in the Soaring Sixties."

British Chemicals Combat Austerity And the Euromart

British chemical makers, fighting for the high ground in the face of a stiff government frugality program and the stiff problems of the European Common Market, are making a pretty fair job of it, though the going is getting a little rough. The internal problem, the British feel, will eventually be ironed out. Euromart is something else again, and will take some doing to combat.

For the British see the Common Market threat growing not only in the world market, but also within the empire itself.

Confidence Is Intact

Still, the British confidence is intact, for as they themselves put it, heavy investments in recent years and great advances in technology have not only kept the chemical industry competitive but have put it in a strong position to contribute to price stability and deal with short-term fluctuations in demand. The longer outlook remains one of steady expansion, the British add.

The general picture is pointed up in a recent report made by the Business and Defense Services Administration. Citing one English industrial source, BDSA noted that "in the first part of 1958, [the firm] stated that its domestic sales to some industries had fallen, although total turnover was not unsatisfactory. Trading conditions in the export market were considerably more difficult. Although sales were running reasonably close to those in 1957, the firm saw signs of weakening demand."

1957, a year of change when British chemicals made good despite the threatening clouds beginning to loom large on the horizon, was drawn in detail in the government report. To begin with, British government restrictions were very real then. As BDSA saw it, "despite the 'credit squeeze' and a crisis bank rate of 7 percent, the chemical industry had a record year. Production rose almost 4 percent over output in 1956, and the increase was considerably larger in certain sectors—for example: petrochemicals, 30 percent, plastics, 17 percent."

"Exports," it was pointed out, "reached a new high, despite a slight drop in the United Kingdom's share of world chemical

—Continued on page 38

Chemicals, Mankind Seen Gaining on Mutual Basis

The chemical industry will benefit the world, and the world will benefit the chemical industry. That is the way Maurice F. Crass, jr., secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, sees it.

He was guest speaker at a lecture series course given by Allied Chemical Corporation last week for the New York Society of Security Analysts at the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Just as the chemical industry deserves credit for such developments, it can also be expected to take a leading role in resolving the problems resulting from the explosive growth in population in recent years, he explained.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, June 22-26.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, regional meeting, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 11-12.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Muehlebach hotel, Kansas City, Mo., May 17-20.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Grand hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich., June 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, spring meeting, Windsor Park hotel, Washington, D. C., May 11; Executive Reserve meeting, Windsor Park hotel, Washington, D. C., May 12-13.

Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 16.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Nova Scotian hotel, Halifax, N. S., May 25-27.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, semi-annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 18-20.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, spring resort meeting, Pocono Manor, Mt. Pocono, Pa., May 25-26.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, spring luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 25; annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 10-13.

Kentucky, Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-17.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6.

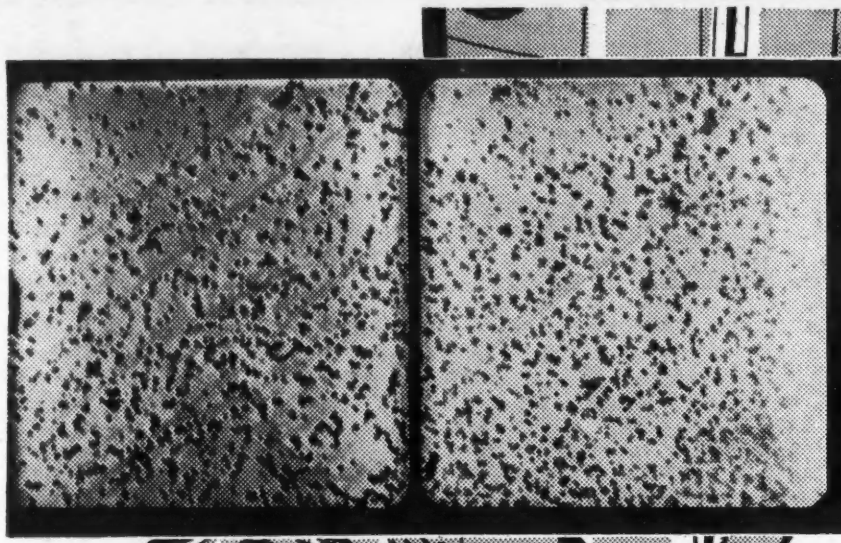
Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-13.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Glasgow, Scotland, July 6-11.

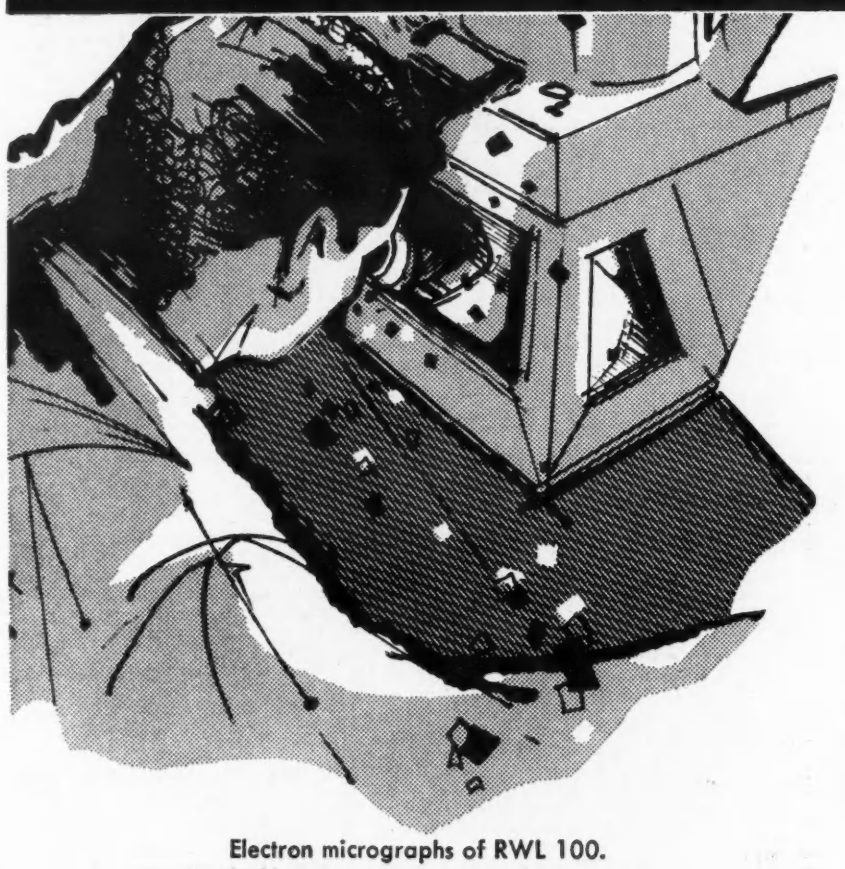
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, May 7.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., May 11-13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14; scientific section's spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 14.



ULTRA-SMALL PARTICLE SIZE, HIGH STABILITY LATICES FOR POLYMER FLOOR-POLISH FORMULATIONS



Electron micrographs of RWL 100.
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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 1 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald. shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld. lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol)
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works .. lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% f.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tank-, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, 450-lb. bbl., frt. equald lb. .45 - —
100 lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.40 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 —
single fib. dms. works lb 1.24 —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton 68.00 —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton 68.00 —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 45.50 —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193 00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15 48 -17 48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V bbls., dms lb. .46 —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .19 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb 08½ .15
large granular, bulk c.l., works ton 35 00 —
bgs. c.l., works ton 40 00 —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. t.t.l., works - 100 lbs 3.20 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald. 100% basis ton 160.00 —
Ammonium sulfocyanide tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.65
Highly purif., cbys 100% basis lb 1.70 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 17 50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic dms lb. 17 50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 15 00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb. 15 00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 4.20 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 18½ - 19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - 20½
tanks, same basis lb. 16 - 16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ 20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ .17¾
secondary synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, works. lb. 17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. 41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 43 - —
tanks, works lb. 39½ - —

Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.05
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 3.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs lb. .25 - .26
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .28 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-380°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb. 1.23 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd bgs. c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).

Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton. 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - 54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .66 - .67
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .65 - .66
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. .57 - .58
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .56 - .57
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton. 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehydes, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1 08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. 58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 — —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 48.50 - —

Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 13.00 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms lb 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb. 3.20 —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton. 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton. 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. lb. .14 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 87 50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.44 -10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8.44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton. 56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 160.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ton. 185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton. 170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 133.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 10.29 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 102.50 - —

Boric acid, tech., anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.07 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 9.92 -11.92
dms., c.l., works ton.141.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.92 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.67 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls. truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .95 - 1.05

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl taurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.51 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.49 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, ums., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .53
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½- —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½- —
Calcium hydride lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies, cs.22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more, kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

COMPARE THE PROPERTIES
OF DELHI-TAYLOR TOLUENE
• higher aromaticity
• greater solvency
• high purity
CHEMICAL DIVISION
DELHI-TAYLOR
CHEMICAL MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS
toluene
The properties of Delhi-Taylor Nitration Grade Toluene speak for themselves . . . the typical analysis below indicates its exceptionally low paraffin content, high K B value and freedom from sulfur and thiophene.
TYPICAL ANALYSIS
Sp. Gr. .8708
Gravity, °API 31.0
Weight, lbs./gal. 7.251
Color Less than 0.001 gr. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ per liter of water; 30 + Saybolt
Distillation—IBP 110.0°C.
DP 110.8°C.
Paraffins 0.04%
Acid Wash Color Less than No. 1 color standard
K.B., Toluene 105
Flash TCC 46°F.
Mixed Aniline Point 50°F.
Volume % Aromatics 99.95+
Sulfur Free of H_2S, SO_2
Bulk deliveries of Delhi-Taylor Toluene are efficiently handled from our plant in Corpus Christi, Texas and from our marketing terminals.
Send today for our up to date Petrochemicals File.
CHEMICAL DIVISION
DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION
415 MADISON AVE. · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Calcium Phosphate—Cellulose Gum

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works .... lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —

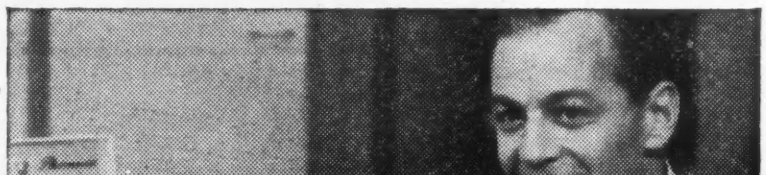
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .63
tablets, 1-oz. cs. ..... lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots .... lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots ..... lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots ..... lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more ..... lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. . lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 8.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. .... lb .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.23 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms ..... lb. .35½- .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - —

Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks ..... lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms ..... lb. .35½- .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs ..... lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .13¼- —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.03 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .13½- —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. .... lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse .. lb. .22 - —

Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ..ton.73.00 -115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. ..... lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis .. lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .... lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. ..... lb.45.00 -55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A". lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. ... lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. .... lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
Refd., pure, ton lots ..... lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, ugs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram. cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram .29 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk .... lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports .. lb. .18¼- .18½
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. .. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls ..... lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls ..... lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2850- —
tanks ..... lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2660- —
tanks ..... lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .2750- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .2950- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2250- —
tanks ..... lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2225- —
tanks ..... lb. .1925- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2750- —
Castor oil, No. 3, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
tanks ..... lb. .2150- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15½- .15¾
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. ..... lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. ..... lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb.. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. ..... lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...

"CLEAN UP, PAINT UP, FIX UP"... Many of the nation's leading cities are currently observing "Clean-up, paint-up, fix-up" month. Hercules materials play an important role in the maintenance of homes and industrial buildings. Paints, thinners, disinfectants, cleaners, wallpaper are typical of finished products that depend on Hercules resins and other basic ingredients.



MAKE BETTER PRODUCTS... A plastic reservoir and lid made from Pro-fax®, Hercules polypropylene, make the new Prak-T-Kal vaporizer-humidifier lightweight, virtually unbreakable, easy and safe to handle and store. The many superior qualities of Pro-fax are leading to the selection of this completely new plastic for many applications that previously could be met only by more costly materials.

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900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

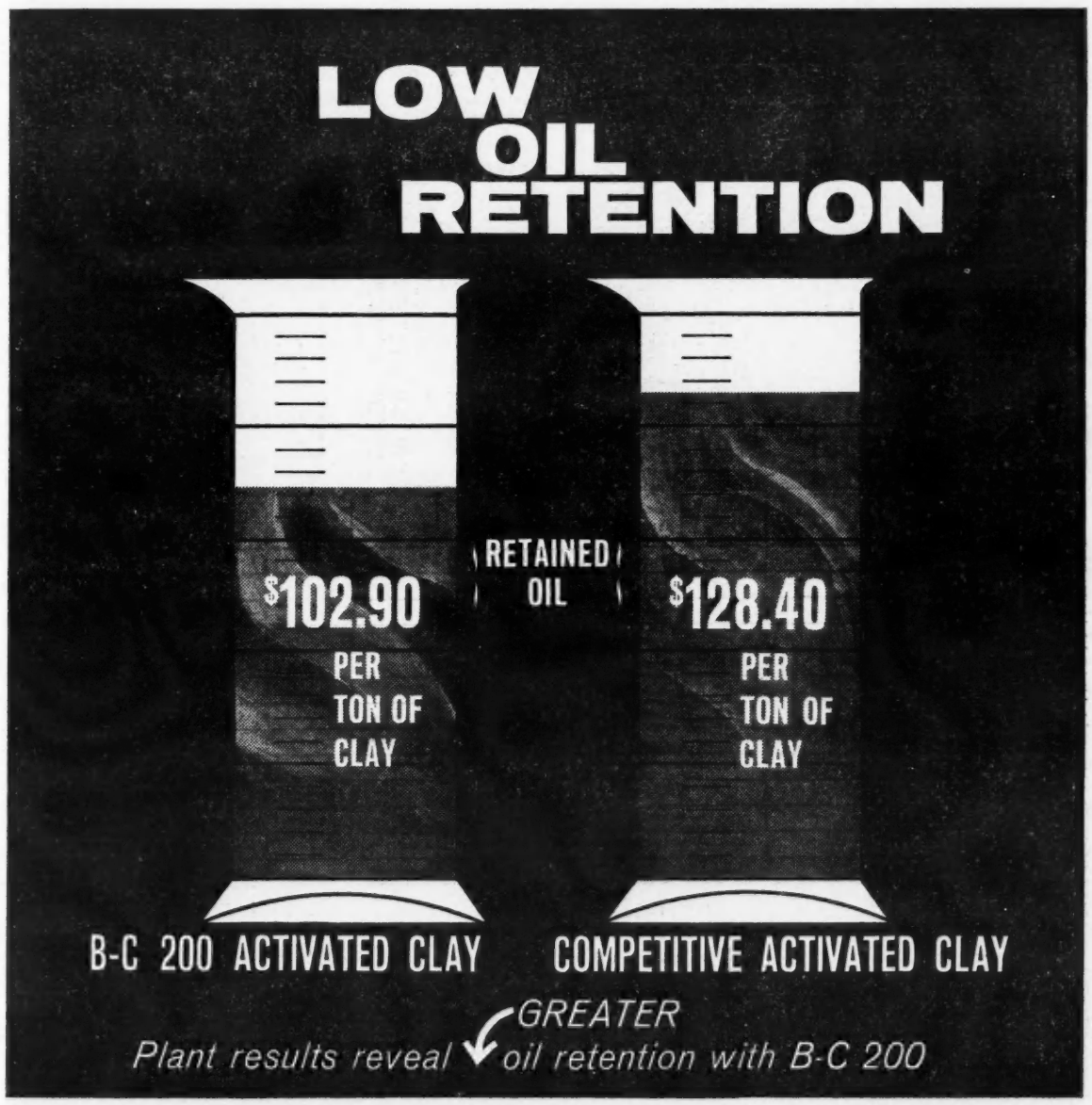
658-3

Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton. 78.00 -80.00
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.25
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 100 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher

o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, ugnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —

Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs lb. .74 - —
Ceylon No. "0000" bgs. lb. .85 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. .53 - .95
Java-type, dms. lb. .52 - .95
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 6.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00

Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15⅛
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1.8, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .39 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .46 - —



% OIL RETAINED
(Clay As Charged Basis)

PLANT	B-C 200	COMP. CLAY
A	36.4%	42.8%
B	31.8%	42.9%
C	35.3%	46.6%
D	38.4%	46.6%
E	29.8%	35.3%
Ave. 5 Plants	34.3%	42.8%

COST OF OIL
(Per Ton of Clay Used)

Competitive Activated Clay **$128.40** per ton
B-C 200 Activated Clay **$102.90** per ton
Savings With B-C 200 **$ 25.50** per ton

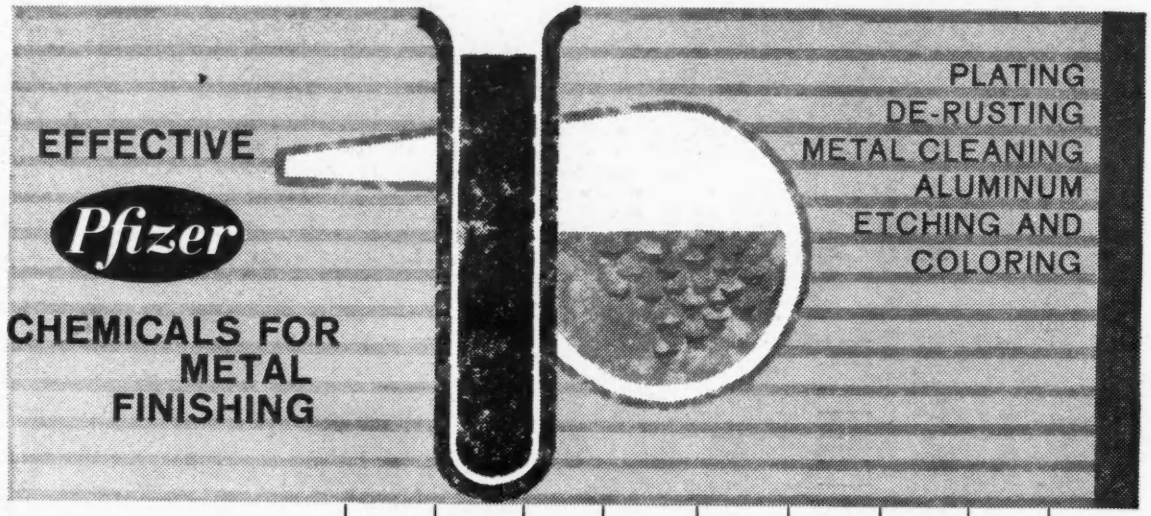
THIS REPRESENTS A SAVINGS OF $ 1,020.00 PER 40-TON CAR

For Increased Savings and Added Convenience Order B-C 200 Activated Clay and Natural Clay in Split Carloads

Bennett-Clark Co. Inc.
BOX 951 • NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS

Clove Bud Oil—p-Cresyl Methyl Ether

Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.90 - —
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.65
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low. or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23.000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots. same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155 F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co. dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .73 - .78
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .21¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .20½- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .28 - .29
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .30½- .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09 - .09¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz.27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3485- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3635- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44¾- .45¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30½- .31
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾- .39¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4030- .4330
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .31½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .48½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .46½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1920- —
Cryst., 98%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.80 -15.30
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.23.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.80 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.28.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.29.15 -32.15
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.270.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f lb.265.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12⅜- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1810- .1825
tanks lb. .1610- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.90 - 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.63.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11¾- —
tanks, Valley lb. .11⅝ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .11⅜ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .11⅜ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .17 - .17¼
tanks lb. .15 - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05



	Cleaning	Polishing	Pickling	Electroplating	Electropolishing	Non-Electrolytic Depositions	Electrolytic Oxidation	Etching	Gold Coloring of Aluminum
Citric Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sodium Citrate	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Ammonium Citrate	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Gluconic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Glucono Delta Lactone	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Sodium Gluconate	✓	✓		✓				✓	
Oxalic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Ammonium Oxalate	✓	✓		✓					
Ferric Ammonium Oxalate									✓
Tartaric Acid	✓		✓	✓				✓	
Tartar Emetic				✓					
Rochelle Salt			✓	✓					
Cream of Tartar	✓			✓					

Citric Acid...
Nontoxic, mild, yet chemically active against scale and tarnish. Used extensively in the formulation of general metal cleaners and polishes, particularly household products.

Sodium Citrate...
A preferred ingredient in electroless nickel baths, resulting in a brighter plate. Also finds wide use in electroplating processes.

Ammonium Citrate...
Especially useful for the removal of rust in near neutral solutions. Extremely mild and safe to handle.

Gluconic Acid...
An excellent sequesterant in alkaline derusting solutions; provides rust-free, clean surface ready for further treatment. Also highly effective in aluminum etching and paint stripping compounds.

Oxalic Acid...
The most effective chemical for use in automobile radiator cleaners. Also finds wide use in electropolishing and as an ingredient in general metal cleaners.

Ferric Ammonium Oxalate...
Used extensively in the production of light-fast gold colored aluminum.

Tartaric Acid...
Excellent complexing agent for copper in electroplating.

Tartar Emetic...
Used in electrolytic baths for deposition of silver and antimony alloys on brass, copper and steel surfaces.

Rochelle Salt...
Increases efficiency and yields finer-grain deposit in alkaline copper plating.

Cream of Tartar...
An excellent additive for brass cleaning compounds. Its crystalline structure acts as an effective abrasive in paste polishes. Chemically active against tarnish.

SCIENCE FOR THE WORLD'S WELL-BEING...

Pfizer

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.
CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
630 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn 6, N.Y.

Branch offices: Chicago, Ill.; Clifton, N. J.; San Francisco, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex., Montreal, Canada

Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. .....lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. .....lb. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.....lb. .31 - —
Moroccan, bgs. .....lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .28 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. ..... lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton. 96.00 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .85 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis .. lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works .....cyl. 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots ..... gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots ..... gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. .....lb. 5.30 - —

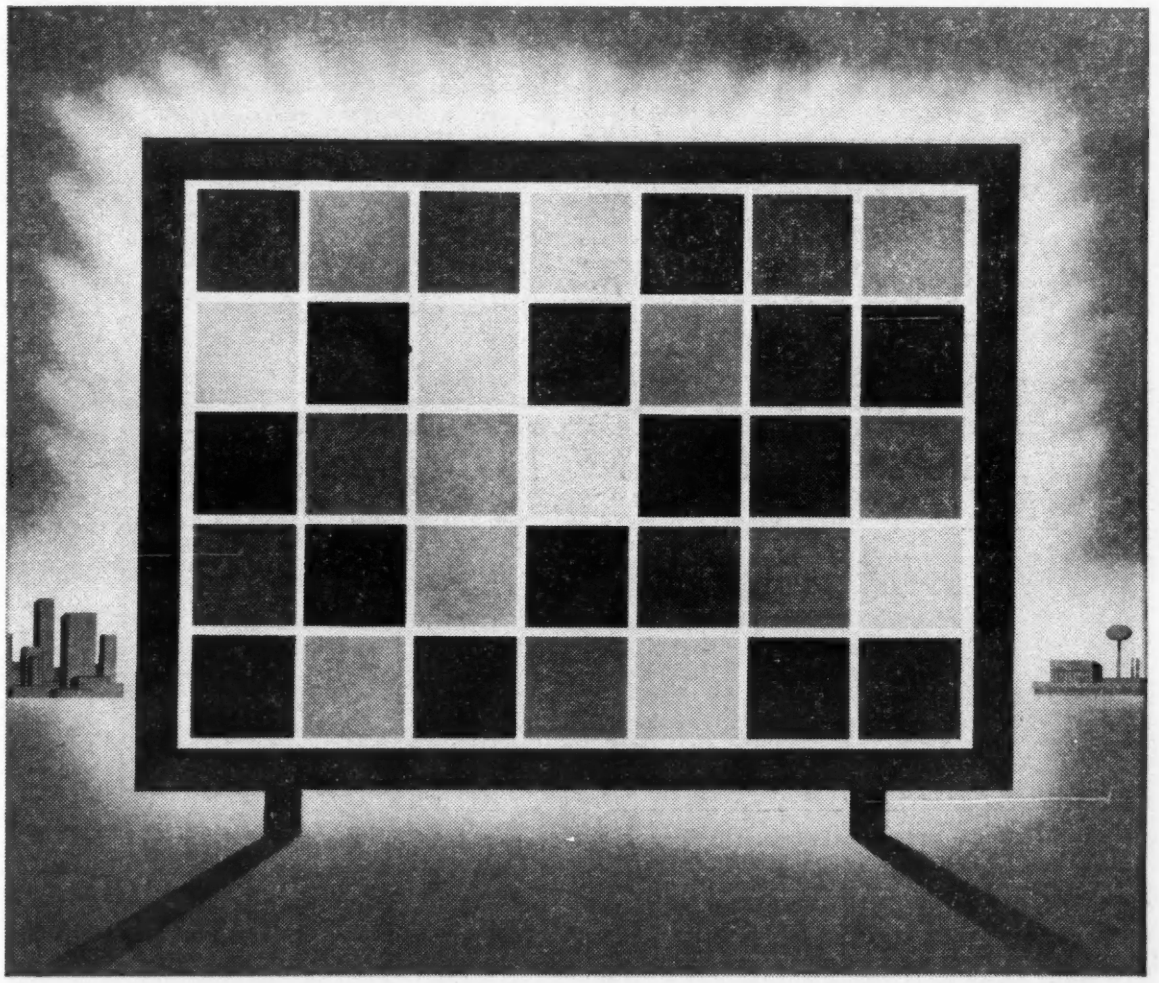
D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. ....lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs ....lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs .....lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs .....lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs....lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. .....lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. .....lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works.....lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT lc. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .39 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls .....lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton. 71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls .....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. .....lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis .. gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .55 - —
SD-40 dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l..... 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l .....100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. . 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse .100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse....100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms .100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb dms ..... 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
USP, dms. .....lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade bots .....lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .29¼- —

Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. 98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech. fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots. lb .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 87½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .85 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .79 - —



How Shell Chemical serves the surface coating industry

Shell Chemical has maintained for many years an active program of practical and theoretical research in oxygenated solvents and Epon® resins for surface coatings.

The result has been a better understanding of the effect of solvents on film formers—leading to superior performance and greater economy in surface coating formulations.

Epon resins are still another important outgrowth of Shell research. Surface coatings based on Epon resins are among the hardest, toughest, and most resistant to the attack of chemicals and corrosion ever developed.

Shell Chemical's Technical Service Laboratory offers you assistance in solving surface coating formulation problems. Write or phone your nearest Shell Chemical district office if we can be of assistance.

Acetone
Bisphenol-A
Diacetone Alcohol
Di-Tertiary Butyl Peroxide
Epon® Resins
Ethyl Alcohol
Ethyl Amyl Ketone
Glycerine
Hexylene Glycol
Isopropyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Ether
Mesityl Oxide
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Neosol® Proprietary Solvent
p-Tertiary Butyl Benzoic Acid
Secondary Butyl Alcohol

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

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Dibutyl fumarate dms. c.l. t.l. frt. alld lb .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l. frt. alld lb .34 - —
tanks, frt allid lb .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate dms. c.l. t.l. frt. allid lb .33 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. dms frt allid lb .34 - —
tanks, frt allid lb .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dvd E lb .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms. c.l. works. lb .67½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .68½- —
tanks, works lb .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms. works, frt. allid lb .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb .55½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms. c.l. works. lb .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .63½- .64
tanks, works lb .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb .83 - —

3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. allid lb .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E lb .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allid. E lb .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb .33½- —
dms. l.c.l., or t.l. works lb .34 - —
tanks, works lb .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .06 - —
tanks works lb .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works. lb .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .55 - —
tanks, works lb .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. frt. allid. lb .48½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l. works. lb .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .30 - —

Didecyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd. lb 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. allid. lb .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. allid lb .28½- —
tanks, frt. allid lb .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. allid. lb .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb .47½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .20¼- —
tanks, works lb .17½- —

Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. allid lb .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .28 - —
tanks, works lb .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .67 - —
tanks, works lb .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram .037 - .038
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram lb .037 - .038
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .32½- —
tanks same basis lb .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. lb .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .62½- .63
tanks, works lb .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb .18½- —
tanks, works lb .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .17 - —
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. allid. lb .31 - —
tanks, frt. allid. lb .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb .34 .39
tanks, works lb .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt allid lb .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. allid. E lb .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. allid E. lb .15¾- —
tanks, frt. allid. E. lb .15 - —

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2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ - —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 6.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No.
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. lb. 1.69 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.61 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
35660 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
42650 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No.
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.70 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T lb. 2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V lb. 5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd No.
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .63
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots oz. 86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17 - —

When you need ethyl alcohol...in any quantity, any grade...check with Eastman first, a primary producer. Eastman's manufacturing and distribution facilities teamed with its network of distributors are geared to meet your drum or bulk receiving schedule quickly, efficiently. Choose from a wide range of grades: anhydrous, 95%, specially denatured formulas and four proprietary (Tecsol®) solvents.
Tecsol is available in principal industrial centers for immediate shipment in drum or bulk through Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.,[1] or its distributors.[2] Write or phone the office nearest you for specifications and shipping data.

[1]Longview, Texas
Lodi, New Jersey
Kingsport, Tennessee

[2]Name of distributor in your area sent upon request.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Dallas; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Ester Gum—Fish Oil

Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal..68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 34½ - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½ - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0528
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .51 - —
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .57 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Tech., dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½ - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼ - —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½ - .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.05 - 5.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .0950- —

INVITING NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1959 Glycerine RESEARCH AWARDS

FIRST AWARD . . . $1,000

SECOND AWARD . . . $300 *THIRD AWARD . . . $200*

These annual awards were established in 1952 to recognize research leading to new and improved applications of glycerine and glycerine derivatives. Award winning work may deal with the chemical, physical or physiological properties of these materials; with actual or projected uses; or with scientific principles likely to stimulate future applications. Originality in extending the usefulness of glycerine into new fields will receive special consideration.

BASIS OF ENTRY – These awards are open to any individual in the United States or Canada engaged in research, either in industry or with government or educational institutions. Entries by research teams of two or three associates are eligible.

First consideration will be given to work which has come to a clear-cut point of accomplishment during the current year; but work carried on in previous years, the significance of which has been confirmed by commercial application in 1959, also will be eligible.

Entries will be judged by a committee of three persons of outstanding reputation and scientific background, having no connection with the Association or its members.

METHOD OF NOMINATION – Nominations must be made on the official entry blank, which may be obtained by writing to: Awards Committee, Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

All nominations for the 1959 awards must be received by November 1, 1959 to be eligible.

GLYCERINE RESEARCH AWARDS

This Award . . . for outstanding research accomplishment in the application of Glycerine or Glycerine derivatives

1959

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

1958
First
L. A. Goldblatt and R. S. McKinney
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Second
Dymtro Buchnea, University of Toronto
Third
Herman B. Wagner, Tile Council of America

1957
First
James L. Tullis
Harvard Medical School
Second
Guido V. Marinetti
University of Rochester
Third
C. G. Youngs and Henry R. Sallans
National Research Council of Canada

1956
First
Herbert J. Dutton
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Second
Donald Zilversmit
University of Tennessee
Third
Stanley G. Knight
University of Wisconsin

1955
First
Reed A. Gray
Merck & Co.
Second
Eugene P. Kennedy
University of Chicago
Third
Karl H. Lauer
University of Alabama

1954
First
Robert K. Summerbell
Northwestern University, and
James R. Stephens, American Cyanamid Co.
Second
Two research teams:
Robert W. Swick and Akira Kakac of Argonne National Laboratory and Harland G. Wood and Per Schambye of Western Reserve University
Third
Henry A. Sloviter, University of Pennsylvania

1953
First
Erich Baer, University of Toronto
Second
Lewis I. Gidez
Brookhaven National Laboratory, and
Manfred L. Karnovsky
Harvard Medical School
Third
Albert C. Nuessle, Rohm & Haas, and
Russell F. Crawford, Jr., Sharon Hill, Pa.

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 • —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 • —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.150.00 • —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.146.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 • —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 • —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., divd lb. .0643- —
tanks, divd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., divd lb. .0670- —
tanks, divd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, divd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 • .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 • —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 • —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 • 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .12 • —
tanks, divd. W. lb. .13 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 • —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., divd lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .19½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 • 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 • 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.70 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 • 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 4.50 • 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .54 • —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 • —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .71 • —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 • —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .83 • —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 • —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .25 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 • .32
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 • 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 • 3.40
soap grade, dms lb. 1.10 • 1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.19.50 • —
Bourbon, cns. lb.21.00 -22.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.00 • 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 • 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .17 • —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 • —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 • —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 • —
dms, l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., divd. lb. .15 • —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
164 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
88 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .16 • —
95-121, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .17 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .28 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .32 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .34 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .36 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .38 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .40 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .42 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .44 • —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.85 • —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, gram. .18 • —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, divd. E. lb. .19½- —
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, divd. E lb. .18 • —
Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .17 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. lb. .27½- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .29 • —
tanks, divd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., divd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., divd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .30 • —
tanks, divd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls lb. 3.50 • —
Gramidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b., works. gram. 4.70 • —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 • 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 • .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 • .21½
cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 • .24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, divd lb. .07½- .07¾
Yellow, tanks, divd. lb. .06¾- .06⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¼
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 • —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 • 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 • 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 • 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 • .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 • .44
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 • —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 • .33

Gums

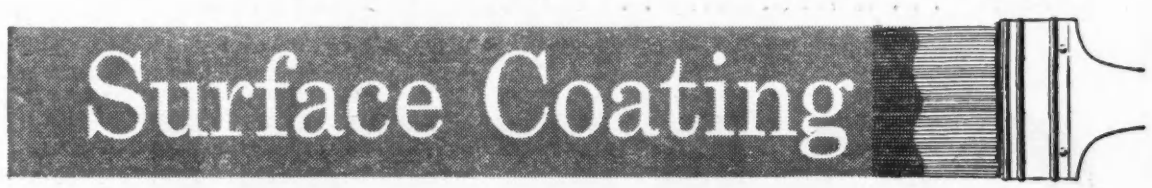
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, divd. New York ton.20.30 • —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 • —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works New York ton 17.00 • —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York. ton.55.00 • —
100-lb paper bgs. ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 • —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb 2.45 —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb 2.20 —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 —

Almost any



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6532

Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. ....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. .lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock oil, crs. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. .lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works .lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works .lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works.....lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works.....lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. .....lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York .lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis .lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis.lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis .lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis .lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia .lb. .42¼- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis .lb. .43½- .48½

Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. .gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. ..gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. .....gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. .lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works .lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd .lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. ... lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. .oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. .oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago .unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. .....lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works .lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. ..lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. .....lb. 3.23 - —

Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 .lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1. lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1.....lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, .. cbys., frt. equald .lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area .100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area .100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ... ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area .100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ... ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works .lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis .lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis .lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more .gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more .gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots .lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis .lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works .lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works .lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works .lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works .lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E .lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. .....lb. .39 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. .lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago .lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. .....lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point .lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis .lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. .lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis .lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point .lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis .lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis .lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis.
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine) .lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works .lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis .lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots .....lb. 15.75 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. .....lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. .....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. .....lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works .lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. .lb 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. .....lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs .....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. 9.50 - 10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls .lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. .lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis .lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. .lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .46 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis .lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. .lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works .lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works .lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works .lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works .lb. .03¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y .lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works .lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock .lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock .....lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. .lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works .lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l .lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works .lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis .lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E .lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. .....lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns .lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 3.75 - 3.95

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Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more..kilo.18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ....lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. .....lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd .gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd...gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd..... ...gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. .....lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .54½- —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l, same basis.....lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis.....lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. .....lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs.....lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. .....lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. .....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms.....lb. .42 - .60
Jumper wood oil, tech. cns. .....lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. .... lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. .....lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls..lb. .48 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. .....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls. .....lb. .37 - —
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. .....lb. .10 - —

L

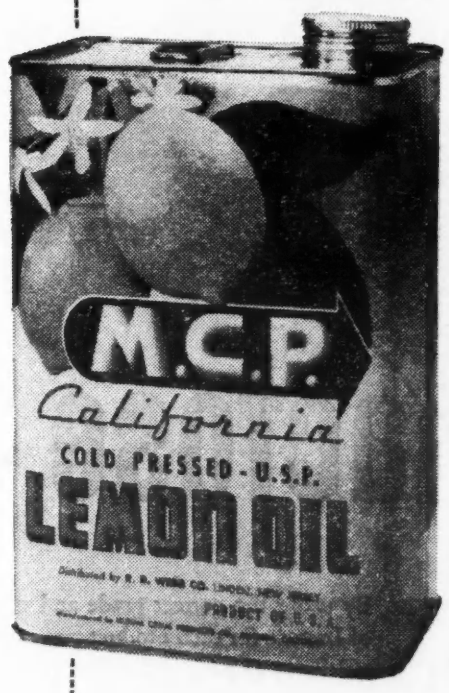
L acid, bbls., works .....lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax. Los Angeles. gal. .174 - —
150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. .....gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works .... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works..... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works.... 100 lbs.11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. ..... lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald.... lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works....lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works .....lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. .....lb. .10 - —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, ogs. .....lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. .....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. .....lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms.....lb. .38½- .41
tanks .....lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .86 - —

Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. .....lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns..lb. 3.25 - 9.25
40-42% ester, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 9.25
Spike, Spanish, cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more..lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis.....lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. ....lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11¼- —
St. Louis .....lb. .1130- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. .....lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ...lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. .....lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works..lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50

Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red., 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1393- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1493- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1510- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb. dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld..lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms..lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. .....lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. .....lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms.lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb 4.50 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. .....lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. .....lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. .....lb 6.50 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!



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LEMON OIL
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For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.35
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.80 - 4.00
98-99%, dms. lb. 4.10 - 4.80
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt alld lb 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech. to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. Nominal
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton.72.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1600- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .17 - .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1250- —
tanks, New York lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1450- .1460
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms lb. .2200- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz.30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25, 50-lb. dms lb. 6.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 2.00 - —
No. 2 whole, bls lb. 1.80 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs.lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
99.8%, pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech., fib. dms. lb. .23¼- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross tor net works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07½ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.00 - —
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —

largest selection of grades and granulations

lactose

- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
- LACTOSE FERMENTATION GRADE

By using the correct grade and granulation of Lactose for each product you improve the efficiency of your operation with substantial reductions in *cost*. Let us help you in your selection by sending you samples and information about the most complete line of milk sugars available.

Write us today for samples, prices and detailed information. Address Technical Sales Department 21 E

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

A world-wide supplier of high-quality milk derivatives

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

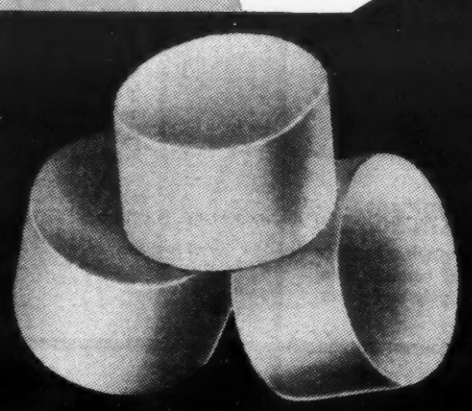
four compelling reasons to specify National® MALEIC ANHYDRIDE Tablets

FEWER FINES • LESS DUSTING

Up to 75-90% fewer fines by comparative screen analysis after 1,000-mile truck haul

OPTIMUM REACTION RATE

Uniform physical properties for uniform melting and esterification in your kettle



UNIFORM CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Made by our exclusive direct continuous catalytic-oxidation process in an integrated plant

UNSURPASSED COLOR

Crystalline white tablets give clear molten material and light colored end-products

National Maleic Anhydride Tablets have the ideal shape and composition for easy, economical use. Yet, you pay no price premium for this premium quality you get in National Maleic Anhydride.

In fact, you may be able to reduce inventories and save dollars through mixed car or mixed truckload rates on combination orders for any of the resin chemicals listed here.

Why not get our price and delivery quotation on your next order?

Maleic Anhydride • Fumaric Acid • Phthalic Anhydride • Adipic Acid • Succinic Anhydride
NADONE® Cyclohexanone • NAXOL® Cyclohexanol • Succinic Acid • Tetrahydrophthalic Anhydride
Hexahydrophthalic Anhydride • Dodecenylsuccinic Anhydride • NADIC® Anhydride • NADIC® Methyl Anhydride

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chicago Greensboro Los Angeles
Philadelphia Portland, Ore. Providence San Francisco
In Canada: ALLIED CHEMICAL CANADA, LTD., 100 North Queen St., Toronto 14

Allied Chemical

Mercuric Cyanide—Mineral Oil

Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 5.58 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV)
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 245.00 -249.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).

Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt alld lb. .66 - .70
Methyl abietate non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —

Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. allo lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67¼
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5),
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —

Basic Chemicals From Reichhold

FORMALDEHYDE
An important raw material in the manufacture of resins, adhesives, textiles, leather, rubber and numerous other products. It is marketed by RCI in five different concentrations.

PENTACHLOROPHENOL
Used in various fungicides, bactericides, algicides and herbicides; in agriculture, lumber, pulp and paper applications.

GLYCERINE
Used in the manufacture of synthetic resins, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, food products and as a humectant.

PHENOL
A building block in the plastics industry. Also widely used in the intermediates required for the production of synthetic detergents, lubricating oil additives, insecticides, bactericides and pharmaceuticals.

SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE
The water soluble salt of penta used to prevent microbiological attack on such organic substances as wood, adhesives, protein materials

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
Principally used in the manufacture of synthetic resins, synthetic drying oils, and related products. Its highly reactive structure lends itself to the synthesis of complex organic chemicals by the Diels-Alder Process.

ORTHOPHENYLPHENOL
A very effective fungicide and bactericide used in many industrial applications for outstanding preservation.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Has wide application in the chemical industry for pickling and cleaning metals, processing textiles, refining ores and in the manufacture of chemicals generally.

PENTAERYTHRITOL
Used primarily in the manufacture of alkyd resins. Imparts better film properties such as high gloss and gloss retention, good durability, faster drying. Used also in ester gums and synthetic drying aids.

METHANOL
A widely used solvent and chemical intermediate for the manufacture of formaldehyde, rocket fuels, amines and esters.

Creative Chemistry . . . Your Partner in Progress

RCI

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
Used extensively in the manufacture of alkyd resins, plasticizers, organic pigments and dyestuffs, and pharmaceuticals, as well as other fine chemical intermediates.

SODIUM SULFITE
Primarily used by the paper industry in the manufacture of kraft paper and fiber board by the semi-chemical hard wood process.

SEBACIC ACID
Sebacic acid esters are finding increased usage as plasticizers for PVC systems and in low temperature aircraft lubricants.

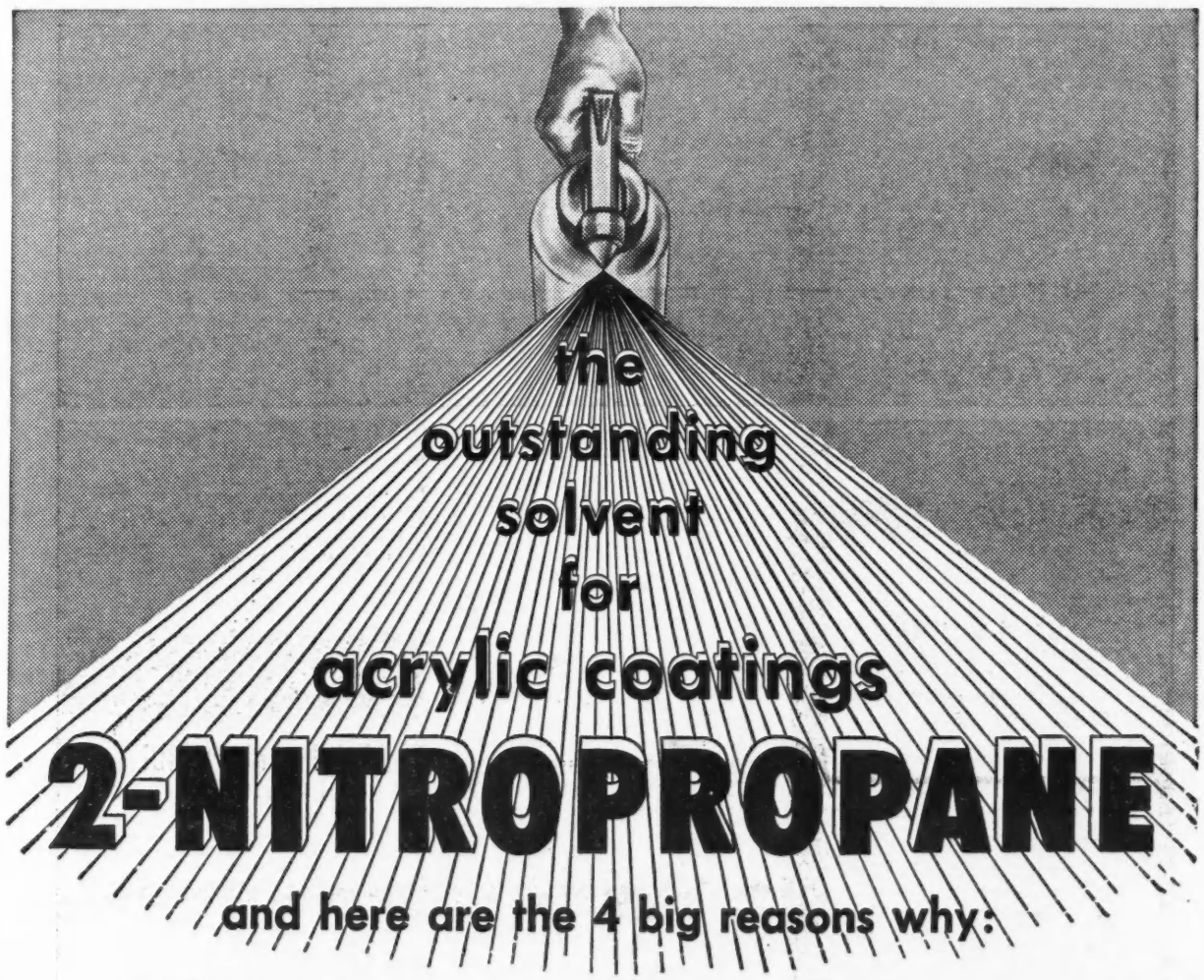
SULFURIC ACID
A basic commodity used in the paper, dye and pigment, textile, fertilizer and organic chemical industries.

REICHHOLD
REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC., RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

Mineral oil, white, tech., 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1510- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1610- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey,, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- — —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12 - .12½
tanks, New York ga' .6 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .3 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .05½ Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Naphthalene, refd., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib dms lb 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 —
fib dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36

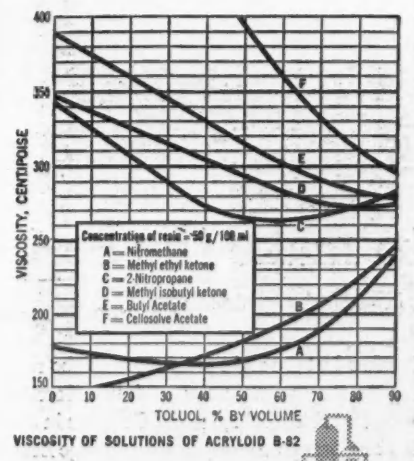


and here are the 4 big reasons why:

- 2-NP has an ideal evaporation rate for spray application. It gives solutions that show less webbing and better break-up.
- With aromatics, 2-NP gives lower solution viscosities than most commonly used solvents.
- Films deposited by 2-NP show excellent solvent release.
- Use of 2-NP reduces cutting time.

Chart to the right shows the excellent solvency characteristics of 2-NP-Toluol blends for the resin B-82. Get the full story on why 2-NP is so outstanding in acrylic resin formulations.

Write for Technical Bulletin No. 8.



VISCOSITY OF SOLUTIONS OF ACRYLOID B-82

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Kansas City • Los Angeles • New Orleans
Newark • New York • St. Louis • San Francisco
IN CANADA: McArthur Chemical Co. (1958) Ltd., Montreal • IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S. A., Mexico 7, D. F.

Nicotinomide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb .10¼- —
Nikethamide cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25

4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 20-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46

Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N. unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —

1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.47 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.60 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -15.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum, oil, dms. lb. .41 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.

Oils

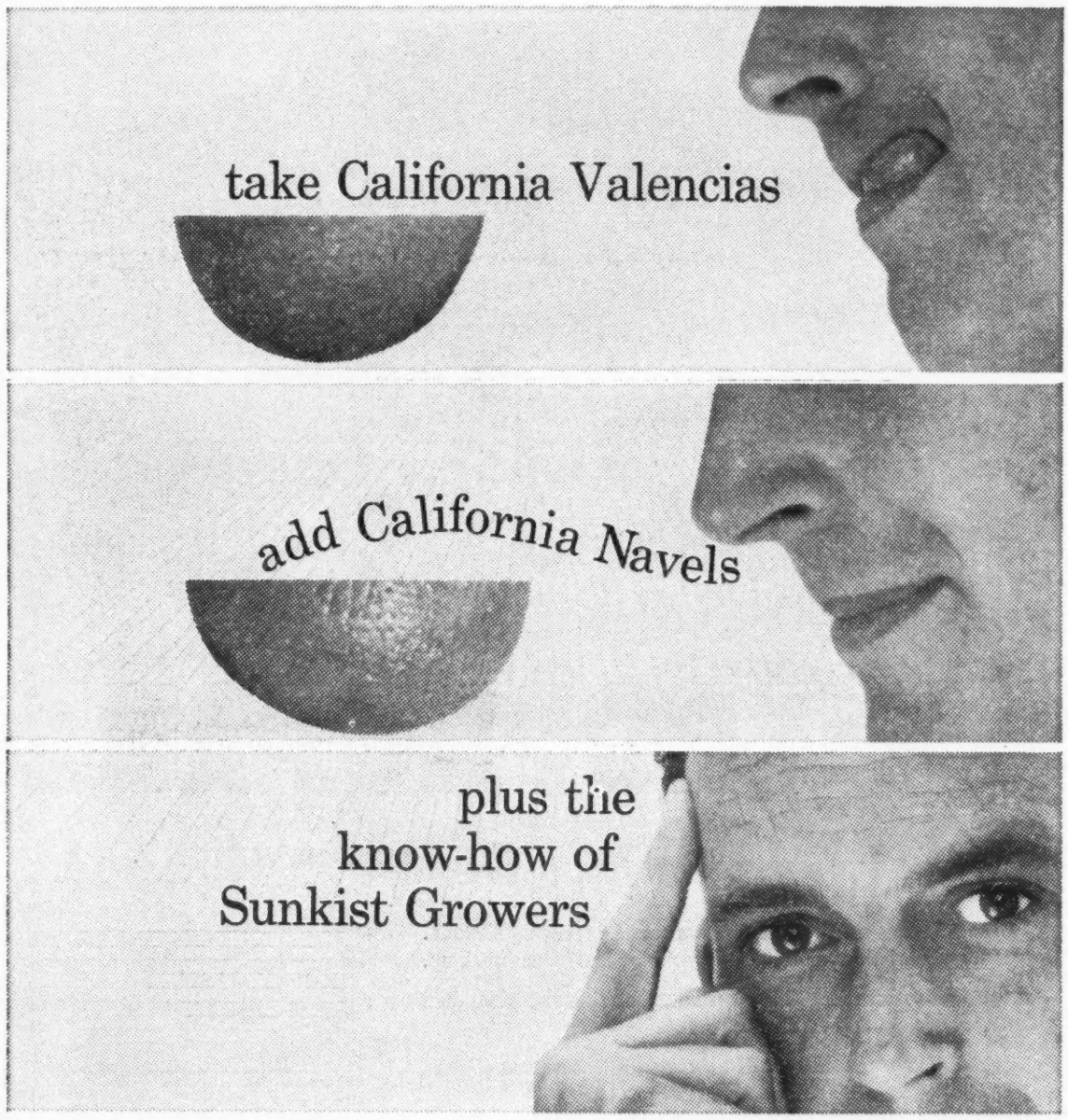
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22¼
tanks lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms lb. .14¾- .15
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13¾- .14
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.30 - 2.50
Olivine, crude, works ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .70 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .35 - .38

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .77 - .78
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .83 - .85
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾



to make the best orange oil for you!

It takes just the right proportion of the rich oil of flavorful California Valencias ...plus the aromatic oils of deep-colored navels...*and* the unmatched experience and skill of the Sunkist Growers in citrus product manufacture, to produce the best orange oil for you – Exchange Brand, U.S.P.

Precisely blended...identical in quality and strength, batch after batch... Exchange Brand Orange Oil is insurance that your products will maintain superiority batch after batch, year after year.

Ask your distributor for Exchange Brand Orange Oil – in the sealed container. It adds so little to the cost of finished goods, you cannot afford to pay less.

Exchange
Orange Oil U.S.P.
California Cold-pressed
Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIF.
Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by:
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

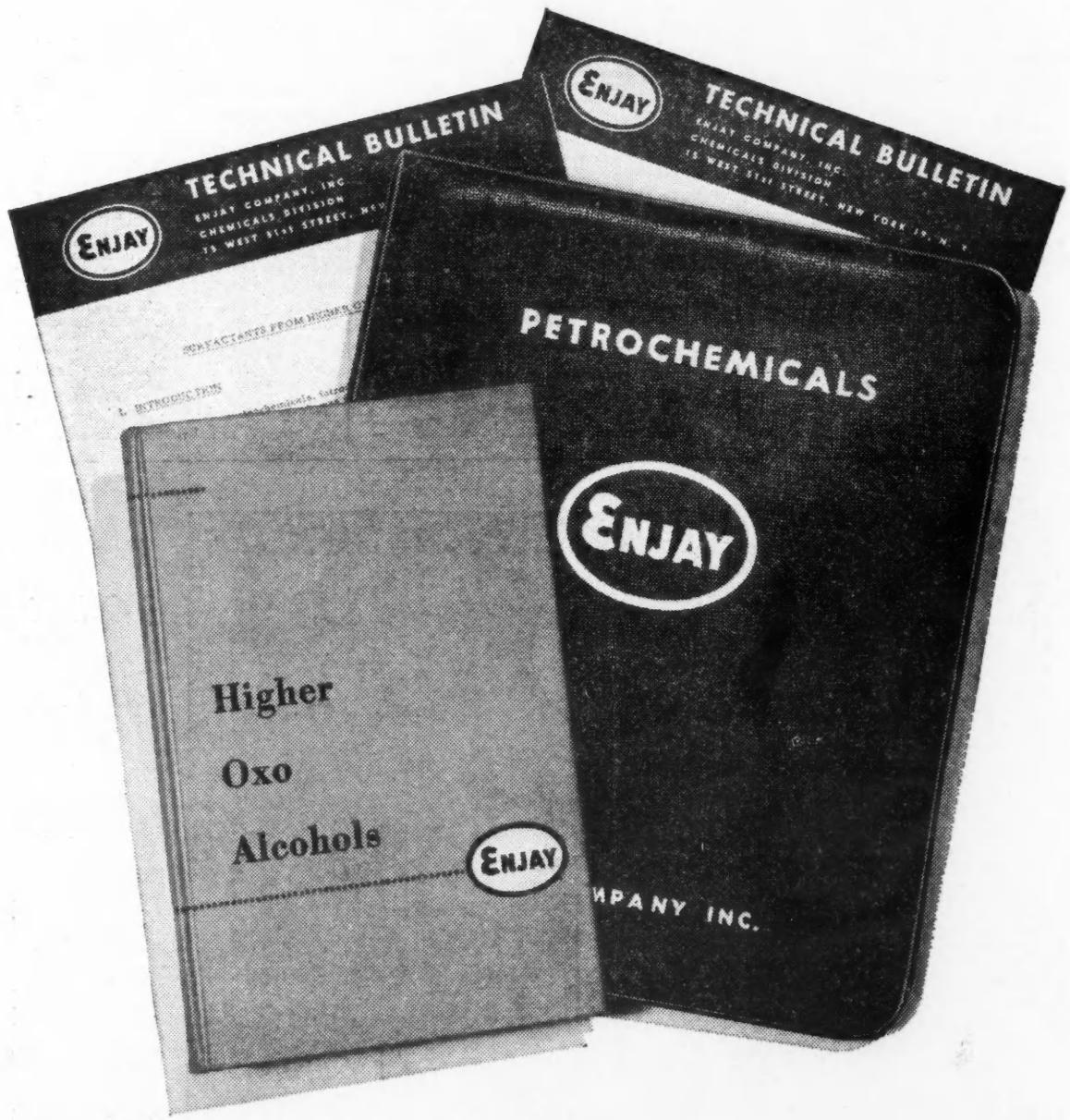
P

Palm oil, clarif., dms..... lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .1300- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms..... lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powd. ..... lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs..... lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .53 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb No stocks.
mills ton.63.00 - —
Patchouli oil, imp., cns..... lb. 4.80 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.59.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13½- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .17 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp, Danish, ex whse ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs..... lb. .24¾- —
black, Lampong, bgs..... lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., USP., bls ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.65
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 3.90 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.45 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. ..... lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms., same basis..... lb 1.06 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. 18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.95 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb.27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb 1.30 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works .... lb. 1.15 1.40



Need More Product Information...?

Here you see Enjay's latest book, *Higher Oxo Alcohols*, the Specification Binder of Enjay's complete line of petrochemicals and two timely Enjay Technical Bulletins giving the latest performance data on various products. These and other Enjay publications are available immediately upon request.

Enjay's Customer Service Laboratory is constantly at work improving existing products... perfecting new uses for them. Product information developed through this research program is published by the Laboratory as a service to Enjay's customers. In these valuable publications you'll find detailed information on specifications and production techniques—information that will help you produce better products... more efficiently... more economically.

EXCITING NEW PRODUCTS THROUGH PETRO-CHEMISTRY

ENJAY COMPANY, INC.
15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.
Akron • Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Detroit • Los Angeles • New Orleans • Tulsa

WRITE TODAY *on your company's letterhead to your nearest Enjay office, providing information on the petrochemicals you use. We will send you pertinent product bulletins and other appropriate printed information.*

ENJAY
PETROCHEMICALS

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 5.56 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 6.21 - —
74-75% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- 15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- 13½

Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .423
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b.g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works fb 1.50 - —
dms., t.l. same basis lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. 85 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. 44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots. vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .58 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.10 - —
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —

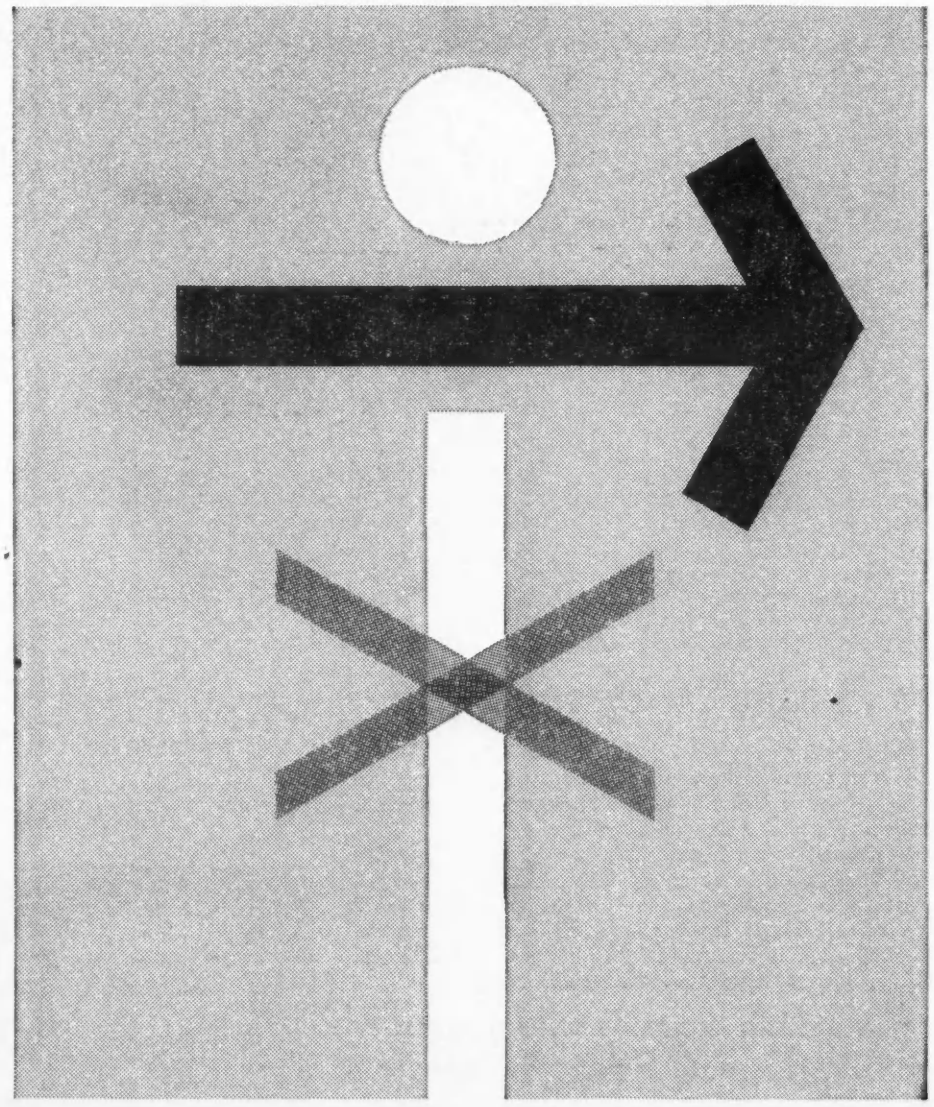
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexanydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 75.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
Polymyxin bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —

Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .29 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, industr., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31 50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41¼
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44¼
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —



Oriented in your direction...

our manufacture of

BISMUTH COMPOUNDS

Production of fine chemicals is our *primary* purpose. Our bismuth products, for example, are *primary* products of a process designed to make bismuth compounds and nothing else. We start with pure metal to minimize impurities and carefully control bulk and particle size through continual precipitation and milling. You get the best of what you specify when you specify Mallinckrodt.

Mallinckrodt®

Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton.25.60 -27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton.25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots. or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.253 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works.lb.48.00 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.44.75 -45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%. dms., works lb.10.60 -10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.10.60 -10.95

Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots. 500-gram lots or more kilo.190.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —

Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks lb. .13½- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls.. dms lb 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

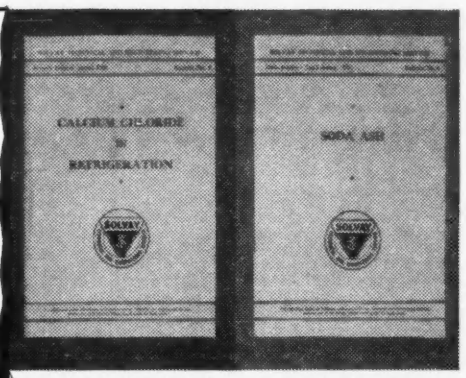
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.42.00 -46.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 -16.00

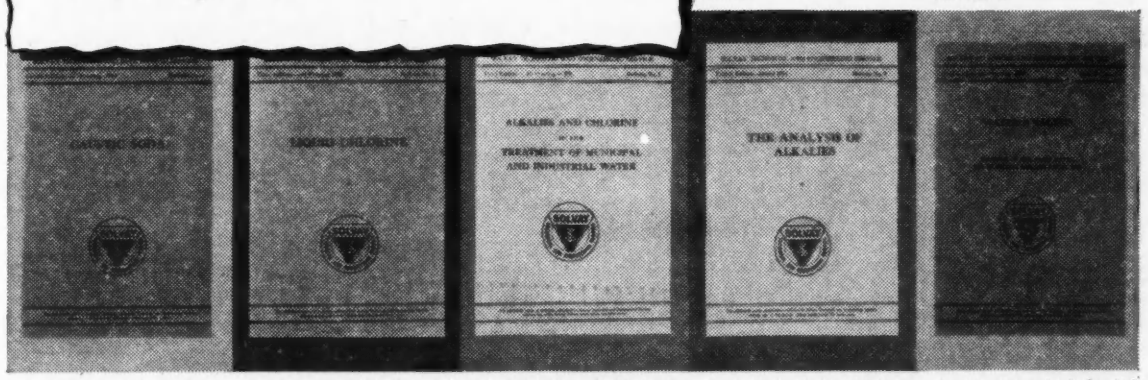
TO HELP YOU IN YOUR CURRENT OPERATIONS— SOLVAY TECHNICAL BULLETINS

Authoritative information on Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Calcium Chloride, Bleaching, Water Treatment and Refrigeration Brine. These bulletins include properties, use, storage, handling, testing, analytical procedures and other data from accepted sources, from SOLVAY's own research and from our vast store of field experience accumulated during the past 75 years. Check contents of individual bulletins and fill in coupon below.



No. 4—Calcium Chloride in Refrigeration: 64 Pages—Properties of Calcium Chloride Brines; Preparation and Maintenance of Calcium Chloride Brines; Industrial Applications of Calcium Chloride Refrigerating Brines.

No. 5—Soda Ash: 64 Pages—Properties; Handling and Unloading of Bulk Shipments, Bags and Barrels; Storage; Weighing, Proportioning and Feeding Devices; Sampling and Analysis; Precautions; Conversion Tables.



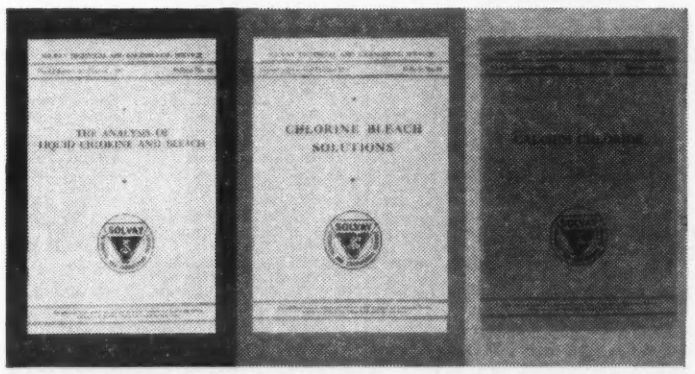
No. 6—Caustic Soda: 84 Pages—Properties of Caustic Soda and its Solutions; Handling and Dissolving; Nature and Advantages of Liquid Caustic Soda; Unloading and Handling Liquid Caustic Soda; Conversion Tables.

No. 7—Liquid Chlorine: 60 Pages—Properties; Containers; Safe Handling; Equipment and Accessories; Accident Procedure.

No. 8—Alkalies and Chlorine in the Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Water: 92 Pages—Natural Water and its Impurities; Water Softening and its Advantages; Softening Processes; Municipal and Industrial Water Purification; Chemical Feeding Equipment, etc.

No. 9—The Analysis of Alkalies: 80 Pages—Procedure for the Analysis of Nine Major Alkalies; Methods; Reagents, Indicators, Standard Solutions Used; Atomic Weights—1952; Temperature Conversion.

No. 11—Water Analysis: 100 Pages—Mineral Analysis of Water; Stationary Boiler Water Analysis; Municipal Water Supplies; Railroad Water Supplies; Swimming Pool Waters; Polluted Waters; Reagents, Indicators and Standard Solutions; Conversion Tables.



No. 12—The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach: 72 Pages—Liquid Chlorine; Sodium Hypochlorite; Calcium Hypochlorite; Reagents, Indicators, Standard Solutions.

No. 14—Chlorine Bleach Solutions: 68 Pages—General Properties of Hypochlorous Acid and its Salts; Types of Industrially Important Bleach Liquors; Equipment; Operation, etc.

No. 16—Calcium Chloride: 92 Pages—Properties of Calcium Chloride and its Solutions; Unloading and Handling Calcium Chloride in Solid Forms and Liquid; Conversion Tables.

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Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
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Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
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Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, 5% cms., works, unit-lb 12 —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb 12 —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse lb 03¾ —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb 04¼ —
Rubber solvent petroleum, tanks, Calif ex tax, San Francisco gal. 178 —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal .19 —
tanks, group 3 gal 13875 —
Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd. bgs., c.l., works lb 22 —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis lb 24 —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb 42 44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 —
USP, gran., soluble dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.60 —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb .1785 - 182
tanks, Atl. Coast lb .1585 —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 29.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 - 32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.70 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb 1.35 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb 37¼ —
fib dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs or more lb 38½ —
Sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. 39¼ —
fib dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. 43½ —
USP, cryst., 200-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 50½ —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. 53½ —
100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 52½ —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. 55½ —
USP, powd., 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 57½ —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb 60½ —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls. kgs. lb 1.20 —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs 1.34 —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E Indian chips, bgs lb 65 66
powd. fib dms lb 75 76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 —
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac coast lb No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .49 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns lb. 4.50 5.25
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb 85 —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld, 100% basis lb 95 —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb 69½ —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .71½ - —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
Seidlitz mixture fib dms, 5,000-lb lots lb 30½ —
fib dms, smaller lots lb 31 32
Selenium powd., 99½% dms, dlvd lb 7.00 —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb .22 —
siftings lb .18 —
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls lb .22 —
No. 2, bls. lb .18 —
No. 3, bls. lb .14 —
pods, bls. lb .28 —
powd., bbls, bxs. lb .17 —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms lb .33 .39
Sesame seed, Columbian bgs. lb. 15½ —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb .19 —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .14 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls, 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg lots lb. .36 39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb 32 34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

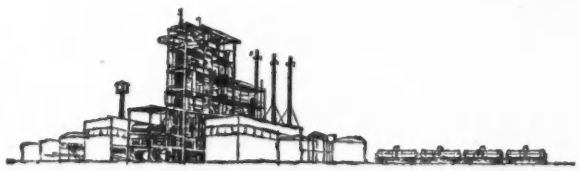
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .18½
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .16¾
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs, t.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜ - —
Silver cyanide, bots. 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾ - —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼ - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼ - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼ - —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾ - —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 - 60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .14½ - —
NF, 60%, gran, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more frt adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .25½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½ - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
bbls., t.c.l. same basis lb. .1990 - —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .09½ - .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l. works lb .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .28 - —

Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015 - —
bgs., t.c.l. lb. .1065 - .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. lb. .29½ .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .53
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1465 - —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech. dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 -17.18
Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls, frt alld, lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, nydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. lb. .21½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40

Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs 9.05 - —
bgs., t.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms. lb. .81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be., turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald, lb. .07¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .68
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0620 - —
64-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0860 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —

An important factor influencing the purchase of chemicals and raw materials as discussed at a meeting of the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents:

"Continuing source of supply with dependable delivery"



Here is how the Armour Chemical Division measures up to this important buying standard: Armour and Company is an integrated producer of fats • The Chemical Division has first option on these raw materials for fatty acids • this puts us in a favorable position to select only the best grade of raw material for each final product • in time of industry shortages our raw material buyers have an assured source of supply • we also have the option to buy from any other good source • • • Armour has its own fleet of tank cars and tank trucks which protect the high quality of fatty acids • warehouses in key locations mean fast delivery to any part of the country.

Our product specifications are listed in Chemical Week Buyers Guide, Chemical Materials Catalog, and O. P. D. Buyers Directory. Contact us for your requirements. We promise you a continuing supply of the highest quality fatty acids and dependable delivery.

Fatty Acid Department
ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION
1355 West 31st Street • Chicago 9, Illinois

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
• 315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. 29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6° C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F. b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. 26 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lb lots. works lb. .34 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb .23¼ - —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .19½ - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk Decatur, ton.55.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks Decatur, lb. .09¼ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03¾ - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1355- .1390
tanks lb. .1155- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1305- .1340
tanks lb. .1105- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13¾- .13½
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½ - —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.75 - 7.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1450- .1550
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Stannous chloride, anhyd, dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .87½- .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - 61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .037 - .038
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works. ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .145 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .165 - —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .12 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0905- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
100 lbs or more lb 6.00 - —
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo 3.79 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b vessels Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .80 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.38.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¼- .09¼
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- .07⅜
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾- .07⅛
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- .07¼
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - .07⅛
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms. c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l lb. 15½ - .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia New York bulk. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.08 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., NF 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs. lb. .40 - .41
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. 33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb 2.00 2.25
USP, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms. lb. 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. 1.03 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo.22.50 -24.00
33⅓ dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cn lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —

Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted	lb.	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.46¼	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver	lb.	.47¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.53	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.49	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20¾	—
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.30	.305
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd, E.	lb.	.41	—
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.41½	—
bbls., l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.43½	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works.	lb.	.90	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22	—
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19	—
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.			
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works.	lb.	55.00	—
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.24¾	.25
tanks, New York	lb.	.23	—
tanks, domestic mills	lb.	.22	—
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works	lb	3.54	—
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	2.45	—
Turkey red, bbls., works	lb.	.62	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).			
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.28	.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald.	lb.	.26	.32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos	gram.	.54	—

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Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35	.39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.			
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	.07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	.08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb.	.08¼	—
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms.	lb.	1.45	—
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).			
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. E. ex whse.	ton.	145.00	—
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E	ton.	103.00	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal	ton.	120.00	—
37 grade, tanks, same basis	ton.	145.00	—
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.65	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Uva-ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.17	.19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.29	—
dl-Valine, dms. works	lb.	21.00	27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.28	1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	.12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	12.00	12.50
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	11.25	11.75
whole, tins	lb.	12.00	12.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.00	—
100-lb fib dms., 500-lb lots	lb.	3.10	—
100-lb. fib dms., cns., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works.	lb.	.0475	—
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0523	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.06	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0675	—
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	12.00	14.50
Haitian, cns.	lb.	11.50	13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.50	—
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	5.53	—
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½	—
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
bots., 75cc., hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27¼	—
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works	lb.	.30	—

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works	lb.	1.20	—
1 to 9 dms., works	lb.	1.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.15	—
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid	lb.	.14	—
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units.		.02½	—
Virginia type red, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram	gram.	.07¼	—
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	67.50	—
325,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	43.88	—
250,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	33.75	—

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units		.10	—
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units.		.10	—
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units.		.10	—
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).			
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP 1-50 grams, vials, tins	gram.	139.00	—
1% vitamin B_{12}, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms	gram.	1.65	—
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity	gram.	128.00	—
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo	kilo.	160.00	—
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms	gram.	1.33	—
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).			
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).			
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	42.50	—
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots	kilo.	45.00	—
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).			
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).			
Vitamin H (see Biotin).			
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).			
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots.	gram.	4.50	—

—Continued on page 61

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.,30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.
(REctor 2-9820) Cable Address: Reporter, New York
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Volume 175 May 4, 1959 No. 19

A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		February 1959	February 1958
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	45,619,892	38,022,227
Acetone	lbs.	55,100,588	50,919,234
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	326,254	286,734
Benzene	gals.	26,146,159	22,160,274
Chlorine	tons	310,896	267,513
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	129,545,249	104,663,363
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	137,249,619	112,650,107
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	25,714,398	22,637,616
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	344,306	341,025
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,406,287	1,214,072

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

The Seaway Gets Going

The St. Lawrence Seaway got off to a good start April 25. But, it will be some time until the significance of its geographic reconstruction of a large and important sector of North America can be informatively grasped. The reconstruction has not by any means been completed. The channels connecting several of the Great Lakes must be dredged some five or more feet deeper before all the important lake ports can be served by ocean-going vessels. And it will be still much longer before the project is brought to the completeness of the connection with the Hudson River and the Ohio-Mississippi-Missouri system.

The important matter of the revolutionary economic readjustments, commercial, political and social, which the seaway's influence will demand must be taken up and gone into from now on—the attendant problems will be recurrent for a long time. The railroads are fairly well aware of what they will be faced with because of seaway competition. They already know that there is very much to be thought about most seriously in what one of their executives told the American Industrial Development Council a fortnight ago:

"The railroads will be handling a lot of commodities for less than they are today. To combat the seaway may be very costly if we merely end up with our present volume of business at greatly reduced rates. Our prime hope, however, is that through industrial development and the creation of new markets we can eventually build new tonnage volumes to more than offset the financial losses due to reduced freight rates."

Reductions of 10 to 25 percent in freight rates in the area served by the seaway have been proposed by the Traffic Executives Association of the Eastern Railroads, which will hold a public hearing on the proposals May 14 at 1 Park avenue, New York. It is of particular interest in OPD fields that the application of the proposed reductions would embrace lard, tallow and grease for export and imported ammonium nitrate. In view of the widely reported bad financial condition of railroads, it is easy to agree with the executive of the Port Authority of New York that "some may deplore and wring their hands about current efforts of the railroads to meet the new competition of the seaway with reduced freight rates."

It is not quite so easy to go along with the PA man's estimates that cargo losses of the port to the seaway "will be no more than 10 percent of our trade." There is a touch of OPD interest in his including in that loss imports of bauxite and oilseeds.

The railroads contend that seaway competition will be unfair because its tolls are far too low. Viewing that status from another angle, a Pennsylvania member of the lower house of congress has declared that "there isn't one chance in a thousand that the federal government will recover its investment."

That is but one of a number of seaway matters which can be expected increasingly to call for study and activity by an appropriately constructed commission under the Departments of State and Commerce. There is more than a trace of correlation in several respects between that matter and the report of the Department of Commerce on the feasibility of charging tolls on the nation's inland waterways along the lines recommended by the Hoover commission several years ago. The department's report was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget a short time ago.

Concern for the Caribbeans

It will take a deal of time and much properly constructed and applied study to arrive at anything approaching a demonstrable conclusion as to why the Premier of Cuba came to the United States, what he did while in this country, how those who saw his doings and heard his talkings variously reacted—and why. It will be much more important to learn what he really wants and to evaluate that in terms of what Cuba actually needs. The big job will be the determining of what this country is going to do about it all. The answer to that is not to be found in the report that congress, under pressure from domestic producers, is not going to ease up a bit in the direction of Cuba's desire for an increase in the US sugar quota.

The United States must help Cuba. But, its aid must be conditioned upon what that country does for itself—and how. Very little satisfactory information in that respect can be got from anything made public with reference to the visit of its premier. What was presented in his conferences with federal and other officials has not been sufficiently made known.

The needs of Cuba and the fully satisfactory relations with the United States are common with respect of all the twelve nations of the Caribbean area. The situation in that area is reported to have been given serious consideration at the conference of US ambassadors to those nations held about a month ago and described by an assistant Secretary of State as a "very successful review of political and economic problems in the region." No details of its discussions or findings have been made public. The US policy, according to the assistant secretary, is to "support solutions within the framework of the Organization of American States."

Because of their economic aspects, those problems should be made fully known to the national business organizations of this country, which should be encouraged to approach the problems with broad and open minds. And they should be assured of such governmental cooperation as might be found necessary to meet at all points the progressively pushed competition of Soviet monopolies.

Market Cues

Heavy Chemicals: Borax and boric acid will go up in price on July 1 (page 36).

Aliphatic Organics: Two producers lop 10 cents a pound from the price of n-butyl acrylate (page 40).

Coal Chemicals: A drying up of imported naphthalene, which accounted for an amount equal to about 25 percent of last year's domestic output, has aggravated the supply situation (page 44).

Agricultural Chemicals: Fertilizer sales, some sources say, are well ahead of last year (page 47).

Drugs, Fine Chemicals: Trade fears that plans of the General Services Administration to sell its stockpiled quinine at the rate of 2 million ounces a year will very likely depress the market here (page 49).

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties: Optical brighteners are enjoying large-volume business in all fields for both household and commerical uses (page 53).

Coatings Materials: In line with last month's decline in cadmium metal, pure cadmium colors are lowered a uniform 10 cents a pound (page 54).

Washington Talks It Over

Butter Men and Oleomargarine Manufacturers View Next Thursday (May 7) as a Very Important Date. That's When FDA's Ban on the Use of Four Coaltar Yellows in Food Takes Effect.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

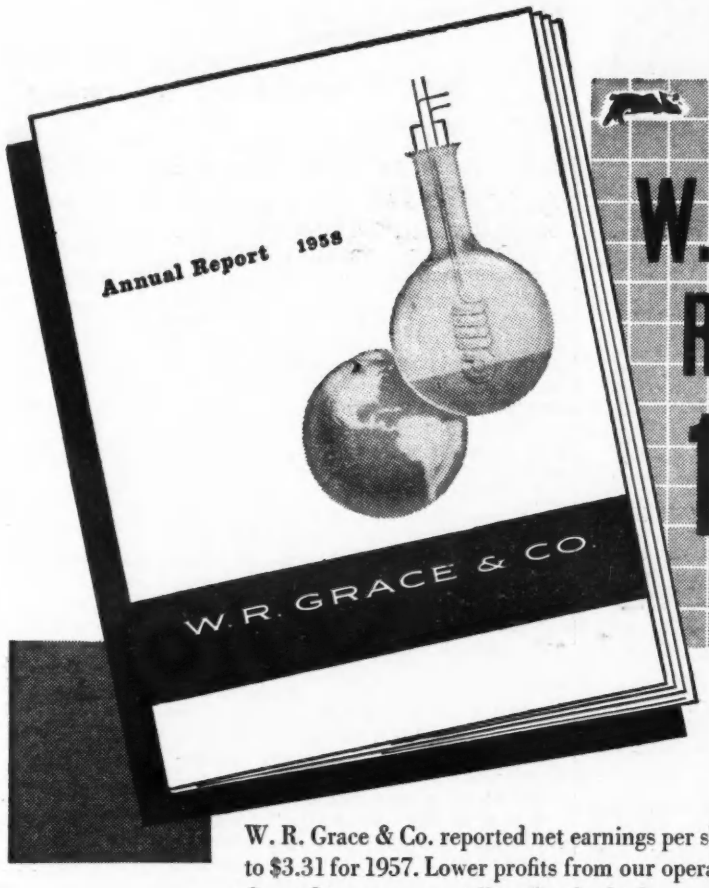
Next Thursday (May 7) is an important day for a good many butter manufacturers and some oleomargarine producers. That is the day when the Food and Drug Administration's ban on further certification of coal yellows 1, 2, 3 and 4 for food use becomes effective. Dairymen and oleo makers will be the ones chiefly concerned.

Yellows 3 and 4 have enjoyed a big market in the butter and margarine for years. It was the coloring matter that enabled butter men to present a uniform product to the consuming public regardless of the season. Without the color additive, butter has a tendency to appear bleached during some periods of the year.

Most butter and margarine manufacturers have been anticipating the FDA order ever since the agency began testing the colors on its certified list in 1953. For a good many of them, the May 7 date holds little significance because they have already switched over to substitutes. But for others, and particularly a number of the butter producers in the midwest, it means that they will have to find new sources of supply for their color additives.

In some cases, they may encounter difficulties of a temporary nature in getting the exact substitute that they want at the time desired. Heavier demands are anticipated for beta-carotene, the various annatto combinations and natural carotene. Washingon sources report that there will be but a minimum of difficulty in lining up adequate supplies of synthetic carotene and the annattos, but only limited quantities of natural carotene seem to be available.

The May 7 ban on further certification by FDA of the four coaltar yellows affects only the production and sale of these products for food use for the future. FDA's order does not apply to the certified stocks of the colors which may still be on hand, either among producers or consumers. There is nothing, at present, to prevent the continued use of these stocks until they have been depleted.



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W. R. Grace & Co. reported net earnings per share of $2.07 for 1958, compared to $3.31 for 1957. Lower profits from our operations in Latin America and from Grace Line were partially offset by higher earnings of the Company's growing chemical business. For the first time since the Company entered the chemical industry in 1952, earnings from our chemical divisions amounted to more than half of the total net profits.

For 1959 the prospect for most of the Company's businesses in the United States and in Latin America is more favorable than a year ago. Stronger demand for the Company's chemical products and the improved business climate both in the United States and in Latin America indicate that Grace's earnings should improve in 1959.

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Year Ended December 31, 1958

	1958	1957
Sales and Operating Revenues	$434,234,391	$459,727,553
Net Income After Taxes	$ 10,039,855	$ 15,459,247
Per Share of Common Stock	$ 2.07	$ 3.31
Cash flow per share	$ 7.51	$ 8.29
Preferred Dividends Paid	$ 928,664	$ 928,664
Common Dividends Paid	$ 9,692,815	$ 10,540,586
Per Share—at rate of	$ 2.20	$ 2.40
Net Working Capital	$130,295,418	$120,631,720
Current Ratio	2.7 to 1	2.5 to 1
Net Fixed Assets	$221,931,925	$207,546,424
Stockholders' Equity per Common Share	$ 47.44	$ 47.70
Number of Common Stockholders	28,052	24,539
Number of Employees	38,400	42,100

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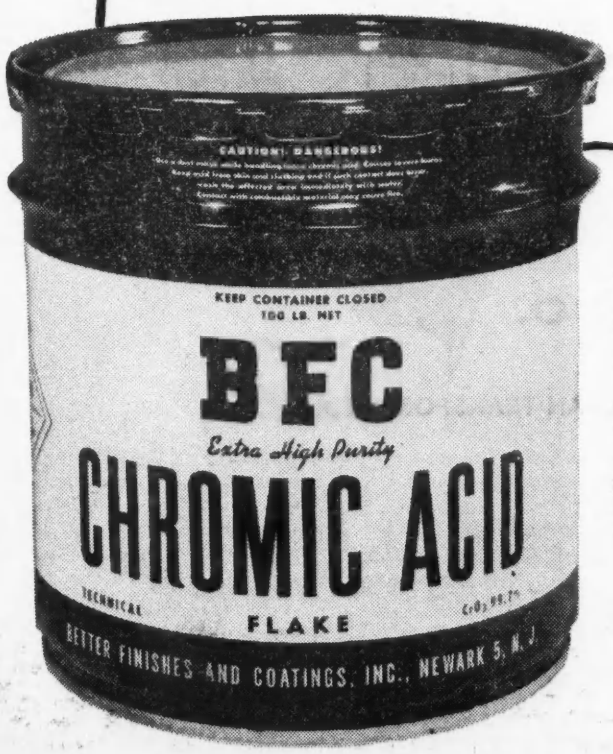

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Heavy Chemicals

Price advances for borax and boric acid, in bulk and carlots, have been announced to take effect July 1. Trade sources expect also to see increases posted before that date for smaller quantity brackets as well as for the broad range of borax chemicals, comprising borates and pentaborates. Boric acid will advance $3.50 per ton for crystalline and granular, but no change will be made in anhydrous. Anhydrous borax, though, is set to rise $4.50 per ton, while granular decahydrate will go up $2.50 and pentahydrate, $1.50.

Behind this advance, the company said, lie increased costs of labor and capital. Today being the release date of the announcement, competitors have not, at this writing, had a chance to commit themselves. That the move will become industrywide is a safe bet, observers said.

Most outlets for heavy chemicals are still running along at a good pace. Steel demand leads the way, with last week's output estimated at 94.4 percent of capacity as against the previous week's 93.5 percent. During the corresponding week of last year output reached only 1,289,000 tons, which is less than half of current capacity. Automotive demand for chemicals is still active though starting to taper off in some quarters. It is felt that Detroit will soon have enough stocks of most items to coast through the current producing season.

Mercury, advancing steadily for the past several months, climbed another $3 per flask last week, all other chemicals holding steady at prevailing levels. Mercury's strength, which shows no signs of abating, is attributed to tight supply, the result of last year's production curtailment in the wake of termination of federal stockpiling.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 25, at 94.7 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 95.6 percent for the previous week, and 88.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $3 per flk.
Tin, 1c. per lb.
Tin salts, ½c. to 3/5c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 2, 1958
107.40	107.32	106.96	104.40

For Current Prices see page 9

Only bulk and carlot quotations have been announced at this advance date. Anhydrous borax is scheduled to rise $4.50 per ton to $87.50 in carlots and $83 in bulk, while granular is scheduled to move up $2.50 for decahydrate to $50 in carlots and $43.50 in bulk, and $1.50 for pentahydrate to $64.50 in carlots and $58 in bulk.

Observers anticipate comparable increases in borax chemicals, but the company has made no move in this direction yet. The borax hike was attributed mainly to higher labor costs, and partly to equipment and other capital expenses.

Acids

Boric—Price increases will go into effect July 1, a leading maker announced last week. While most grades and brackets will be affected, only the new bulk and carlot prices have been announced this far in advance. Crystalline material will be raised $3.50 per ton to $163.50 in carlots while granular will be raised by that amount to $112 in carlots and $106 in bulk. Anhydrous is to be left unchanged at $335 per ton in carlots, the company said.

Behind the advance are increased costs of labor and equipment. Other borax products, including the broad range of borates and pentaborates, are likely to be affected later, observers said.

Hydrochloric—Last week's active demand was featured by brisk call from steel, chemical and petroleum accounts. Supply was rated adequate to meet all needs, while prices held unchanged at prevailing levels.

Sufuric—The steel industry hasn't slowed down yet and probably won't until the labor situation is settled one way or the other. Should there be no strike, many steel consumers doubtless will be able to live on inventory a while, in the opinion of some observers.

Steel production for the week ended last Friday was estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at 2,674,000 net tons, as compared with the previous week's actual total of 2,646,000 tons and only 1,289,000 a year ago. Last week's estimate represented 94.4 percent of capacity as against the previous week's actual 93.5 percent.

In addition to steel demand, sulfuric is also getting heavy call from fertilizer makers, whose business is seasonally active right now. Rayon, paper and pigment accounts are running along at a good pace.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—With the paper industry running about ten percent ahead of last year's pace, the major outlet for this material continues to show highly active demand. Municipal reservoirs, which provide a seasonal outlet, are also ordering in good quantity.

Borax—A major firm has announced price increases to take effect July 1.

Sulfur—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, represent production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	Jan.	Feb.
Native production	346,475	317,696
Shipments	370,922	349,791
Sales*	361,928	368,752
Stocks†	4,426,613	4,375,557
Recovered production	52,284	51,015
Shipments	50,998	54,322
Sales*	46,982	55,686
Stocks†	182,573	177,902

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods.

Long Tons	Dec.	Jan.
Ore	4,301	.....
In any form	69,488	33,809
Total	73,789	33,809
Dollar Value	*Dec.*	*Jan.*
Ore	$112,893	.....
In any form	1,515,337	716,686
Total	$1,628,230	$716,686

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Output of primary aluminum declined five percent last year and fell seven percent behind the record set in 1956, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. The year saw one record set, however. Output in December, at 152,301 tons, was at an all time high, exceeding the pervious high set in July of '56. In fact it went far to erase the stain of a lethargic summer whose June total was at a nadir of 115,300 tons.

With the completion of new facilities, primary production capacity, which at the beginning of 1958 stood at 1,842,000 tons, closed the year at 2,188,000 tons. Facilities to be completed this year will bring the total to 2.6 million tons, the Bureau noted.

Stocks opened at 171,000 tons and rose to 190,000 by the end of March. Thereafter, lower output, as low as seventy percent of capacity in June, together with steadily increasing shipments, caused stocks to dwindle, so that, despite December's record output, they fell by year's end to a mere 146,000 tons.

The year brought the first price reduction to occur here since 1941, a reflection of soft markets overseas. Effective April 1, the Bureau recalled, pig aluminum was reduced from 26c. to 24c. and ingot from 28.1c. to 26.1c. per pound. Prices retraced some ground in August, climbing 7/10c. per pound on the heels of automatic wage increases. At the close, producers moved to stabilize the industry by following one maker's lead in pegging prices at prevailing levels through June 30, 1959.

Chromium—Consumption of chromite declined 31 percent to 1,220,749 tons in 1958, according to a Bureau of Mines report. To the metallurgical industry went

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Heavy Chemicals

778,000 short tons, nearly all of it used in producing chromium ferroalloys and chromium metal, only 12,000 tons going directly to seel.

Domestic production of 144,004 tons and imports of 1,381,484 made for a total new supply of 1,525,488 tons during the year. This was the fifth consecutive year in which new supply outdistanced consumption by an appreciable margin.

Lead—The ½c. advance of a week ago has been firmly maintained, reflecting good demand. Material was moved at 11½c. per pound at New York and 11.3c. at St. Louis. Sales for the week totaled 9,217 tons.

Mercury—Light stocks and brisk demand drove this market forward again last week. Prices rose $3 per flask to a range of $245 to $250, minimum ten flasks.

Currently tight supply is accounted for by the fact that producers curtailed output last year with the end of the Federal stock-piling program.

Selenium—The selenium industry experienced a return to supply balance in 1958 after a decade first of acute scarcity and later of overproduction, according to the Bureau of Mines' annual summary. The Bureau goes on to note that a sharp drop in production was responsible for reversing the trend. Shipments, at 736,800 pounds of contained selenium, exceeded production, which was 727,400 pounds, by only a scant margin, but stocks nevertheless declined from 657,300 pounds at the beginning of the year to only 550,800 at the end. The bureau accounted for this apparent discrepancy by reference to inventory adjustment.

The quoted price of selenium was lowered on February 19, 1958, to $7 per pound for commercial and $9.50 for high purity grade, a decrease of 50c. and $1, respectively, these prices holding steady for the balance of the year.

Imports of selenium and its salts totalled 183,680 pounds during the year, coming from Canada, Japan, Sweden, and West Germany. The 1957 total was 147,400 pounds.

Silver—Bullion continued in the steady trend that has been in evidence for many weeks. Spot material was moved at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, unchanged from a week ago.

Tin—Market was stronger against good demand. Price closed on Friday at $1.03 per pound, spot, up 1c.

Consumption of primary tin in the United States totaled 4,115 tons in December, as compared with 3,650 in November, and 3,310 in December a year earlier, as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Total for the year was 48,200 tons, as against the previous year's 54,400. Most of this was consumed in tinplate, solder, bronze and brass, babbit, and tinning, as was 1957 output, the Bureau noted.

Brass mills used 80 long tons in December, as against only 60 in November. The total for the year was 675 long tons, as against the previous year's 925. United States stocks at the end of the year stood at 34,200 tons, having started the year at 36,000 tons. Industrial stocks, with a 1,440 ton decrease, closed at 20,980 tons.

Obituaries

Stuart Alexander Falconer, chief metallurgist and head of the mining and chemical department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died April 29 in Stamford, Conn. He was sixty years old. Mr. Falconer had been with Cyanamid since 1927.

Raymond L. Haynie, jr., president of Reedville Oil & Guano Company, Reedville, Va., died April 25 in Wildwood, N. J. He was forty years old. Mr. Haynie had been head of the firm since 1950.

John G. Jackson, general counsel and director and a former board chairman of American Viscose Corporation, New York, died April 27 in that city. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Jackson, also a director of Chemstrand Corporation, was the Viscose board chairman in 1941 when that firm was sold by its British owners to an American group of investors.

Martin Kattenhorn, retired head of M. S. Kattenhorn & Co., New York, importer of tapioca flour and tanning materials, died April 26 in New Rochelle, N.Y. He was eighty-four years old.

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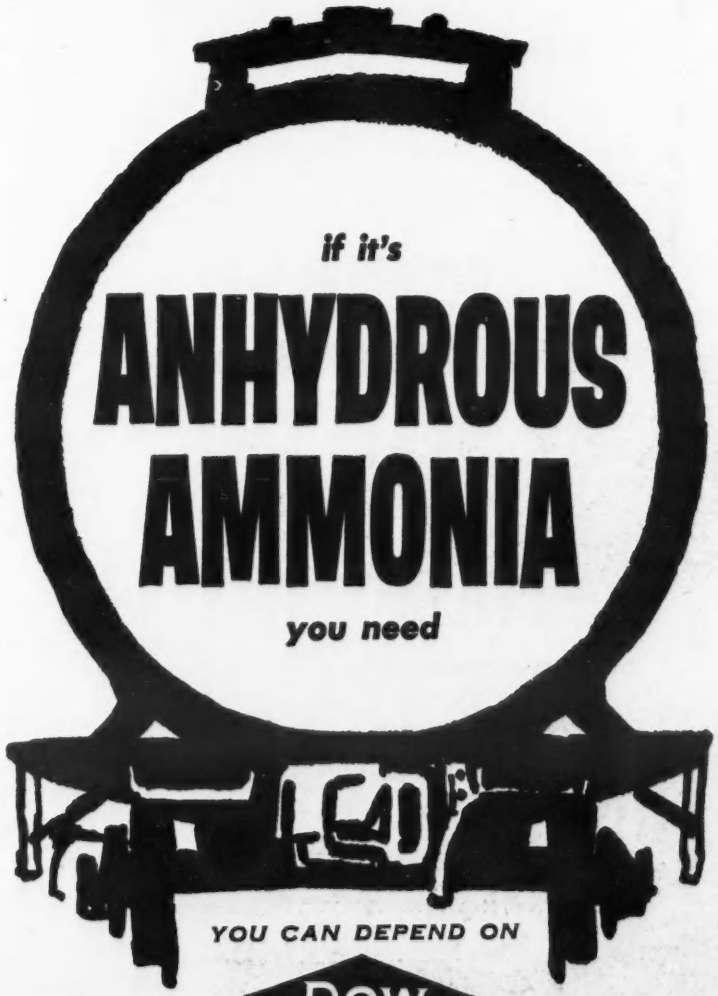

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Ethylene Oxide Plants

—Continued from page 5

Scientific Design has received contracts to build plants for:

- Erdoelchemie, G.m.B.H., Dormagen, Germany.
- Societe Chimique des Derives du Petrole, Antwerp, Belgium.
- Naphtachimie, Lavera, France.

The new Erdoelchemie ethylene oxide plant will be next to the unit just commissioned. The combined capacity of the two units will be almost 36,000 metric tons per year (79,300,000 pounds). The two units, which are expected to be operating by the end of 1959, will comprise the largest ethylene oxide plant outside the United States, said Scientific Design.

For Societe Chimique des Derives du Petrole and Naphtachimie, the new ethylene oxide plants will double existing company capacities, and will be on stream by 1950. The original SD licensed plant for Naphtachimie has already undergone two expansions.

British Chemicals

—Continued from page 7

trade. Imports were 9 percent greater than in 1956.

"Increased exports, diversification, and heavy capital investments in recent years were the principal factors in the industry's strength."

The way the 1957 British chemicals picture builds, the industry has cut out a top-dog niche for itself. For example, the BDSA report notes that "chemical production in 1957 ran considerably ahead of that in all industries."

Also, "between 1948 and 1956, the chemical industry accounted for 16 percent of manufacturing investment." The production development, a key one, was further detailed by BDSA:

"Although general industrial activity appeared to be leveling off with a production increase of about 2 percent between 1956 and 1957, the chemical sector was up almost 4 percent to a new high. Over the two-year period—1956-57—total production changed little, but chemical output rose 7 percent."

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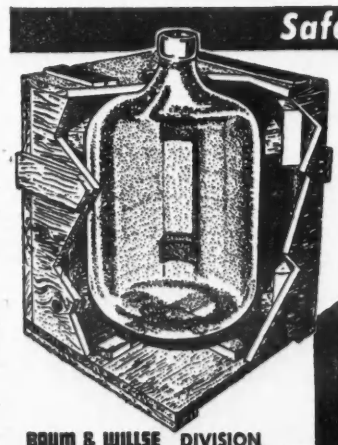

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Fatty Acid Output Gained 600,000 Pounds in March

Fatty acid production amounted to 40.4 million pounds during March, according to the monthly report of the Fatty Acid Producers' Council of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers. Output the month before was 39.8 million pounds, while March, 1958 production had been 31.5 million pounds.

Disposition of fatty acids in March, the report says, was 39.7 million pounds as compared with the 39.4 million pounds the previous month and the 31.7 million pounds for March of last year. This, it is noted, is a 25 percent increase over last year for the same products.

Finished goods inventories amounted to 30.2 million pounds, up 1.1 million pounds from the February level but down 9.3 million pounds from a year ago. Work-in-process stocks rose almost 3 million pounds from last month.

Russian, US Scientists

—Continued from page 7

diately following World War II, both as to volume and types of materials being produced. Total volume in 1957 was about half a billion pounds in Russian. In the US it amounted to about 4.5 billion pounds for the same year.

The speaker went on to explain that we produced as much polystyrene, or polyvinyl chloride, or polyethylene, each taken singly, as the total Soviet production for all types.

Manpower Inefficiently Used

Manpower is inefficiently used. Power equipment is lacking and automation is crude or completely missing—and at least half the labor force in the factories is female, Dr. Lindgren said.

He summed up his findings this way: Polymer research must be put to work to a greater degree than in the past and manpower more efficiently used, if the USSR is to achieve its production goals during the next few years.

Another talk was presented by Prof. Newman A. Hall, chairman of the department of mechanical engineering at Yale University. Said he: It is very important that we do not underestimate the long-range potential of the highly educated engineers and scientists in the Soviet Union. What impact they will have, not only within Russia, but on technical developments throughout the world cannot be fully anticipated. It is certain, however, that the effect will inevitably be increasingly significant.

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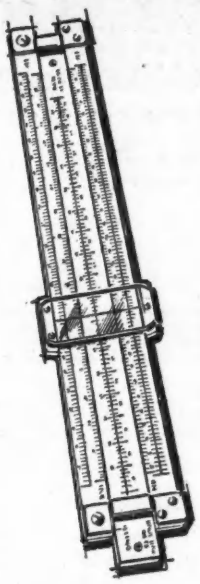
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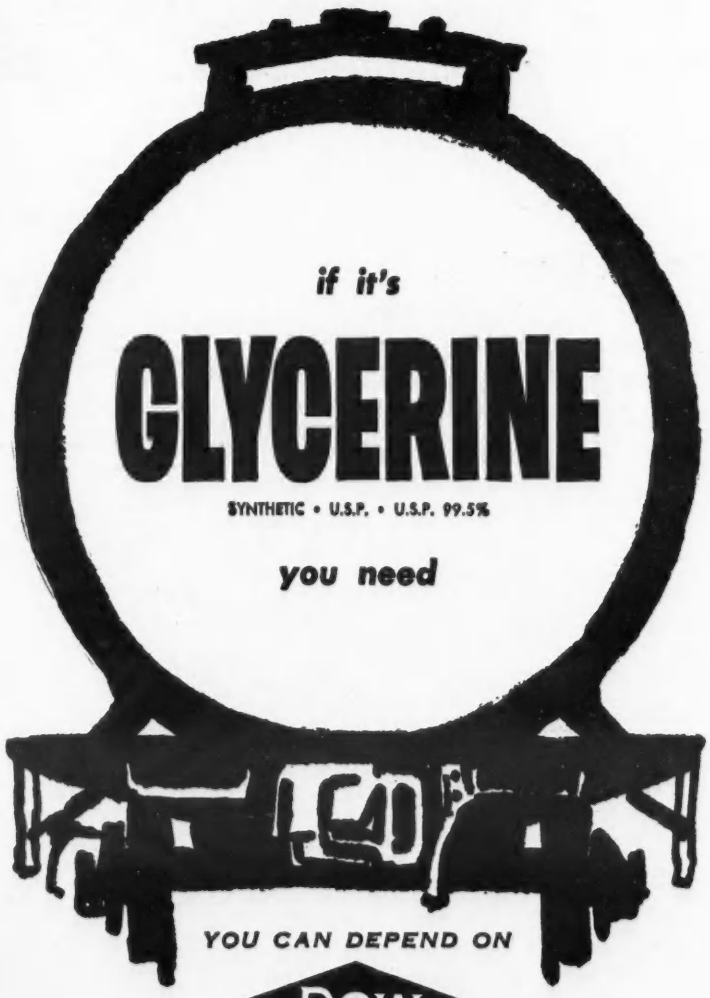

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Aliphatic Organics

In the organic chemicals industry, it's still field day for the optimists—and who isn't. Overcapacity may be quelling the spirits of some producers—the acrylonitrile trade, for instance—and quite a few people talk as if they'd very much like to boost prices and broaden profit margins; but just about everyone is cheering about sales volume and ticking off favorable comparisons with "this time last year." Unquestionably, that likeable monster, the auto industry, is calling the plays. And for the chemical industry, this means the some 300-odd products that get into the manufacture of autos in one form or another are getting in on a winning game.

Retail auto sales in April may have made the best showing since June, 1957. At least, industry sources expect that deliveries, once tallied, will top 500,000 cars (this compares with 362,800 in April of '58). The outlook is further enhanced by a big spurt in mid-April sales, to 19,800 cars daily, 10 percent above the early April average.

The only thing that could possibly tackle fast-moving chemical sales, it's said, would be a prolonged steel strike that might hold-up production of the '60 models—unless, of course, the auto and steel industries have built up terrific inventories and can wait out a strike with aplomb.

Trade people appear not overly concerned, however. If it comes to a strike at all, it won't last more than 10 days or so, some have remarked. Others feel that the government might decide to step in if the steel situation looks very serious. Credited with the business upturn, the administration wouldn't want to see another slump, they explained. The quick settling of labor difficulties in the rubber industry was also interpreted as an encouraging sign.

Production of thirteen of the fifteen major organic chemicals for which the Tariff Commission issues monthly statistics declined seasonally in February. Down appreciably were butadiene (18 million pounds) and acetic acid (11 million), and for the first time in a long while, output of formaldehyde and methanol dropped below the earlier month's rate. The two advances recorded, both insignificant in terms of market size: acrylonitrile and ethyl acetate.

Late last week, two producers announced a 10 cents per pound across the board reduction for n-butyl acrylate. New schedules, on a delivered East basis, list tankcars at 45 cents per pound and carloads at 47½ cents, with prices west of the Rockies uniformly 1 cent per pound higher. Behind the action, reportedly, is the desire to expand existing markets and spur new applications development.

Acrylonitrile — The big problem for acrylonitrile producers, overcapacity, is no less serious; the long range outlook for acrylic fibers no less encouraging. In such a way, a trade member last week summed up the market situation.

Overcapacity is anything but a new problem, of course; the industry has lived with it for sometime. But apparently there is slightly more concern about it now, or, at least, since the fairly recent announcement that a new producer is planning its market-debut for 1960.

Last year the gap between production and capacity was very considerable; output was something like 180 million pounds while capacity, according to a recent estimate, was about 350 million.

Possibly, this gap may be narrowed appreciably this year, it's said in some quarters, based on generally improved business conditions, and intensive promotion of acrylic fiber manufactures, such as carpets, pile coats, and other wearing apparel, which has stimulated consumer interest.

Present market conditions also indicate that a better year may be in store for acrylonitrile producers. Compared with a relatively slow pace earlier, the current situation is said to represent a big improvement. Both production and sales of the raw material are reported to be up to very good levels, though trade sources emphasize that this is the normal and expected seasonal pattern, based on the fact that mills turning out fabrics using acrylic fibers step-up operations this time of year, in preparation for the fall and winter consumer market.

Tankcar price for acrylonitrile still stands at 27c. per pound, and crystal balls reveal no impending action in this department.

n-Butyl Acrylate — Two producers last week announced a 10 cents per pound across the board reduction for n-butyl acrylate. New schedules, on a delivered East basis, lists tankcars at 45c. per pound; carloads at 47½c., and less carloads at 48½c. per pound. Delivered prices west of the Rockies are uniformly 1 cent per pound higher. As was the case with the several reductions in ethylhexyl acrylate during the past year, the recent butyl acrylate change was said to have been prompted by a desire to enlarge markets and spur new applications development.

Dextrin—Requirements for corn dextrin from such major users as paper and cardboard manufacturers are running at about routine volume; inquiry from the cotton industry, normally late Spring buyers, is also said to be picking up with greater demands expected in the next few weeks.

Prices have remained unchanged for almost a year and reportedly no action is anticipated immediately in this department. Illustrative quotes: corn dextrin, industrial grade, canary light is listed at $9.12 per 100-pounds, carloads, and at $9.27 for lesser quantities; the "white" is

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
n-Butyl-acrylate, 10c. per lb.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 2, 1958
130.57	130.60	130.53	131.30

For Current Prices see page 9

Organic Chemicals Output: February

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in January and February, 1959, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	February	January
Acetic acid:*		
Synthetic	45,619,892	56,854,385
Natural (Wood distillation)	**	1,760,000
Acetic anhydride	79,951,482	90,525,498
Acetone	55,100,588	55,211,257
Acrylonitrile	21,470,088	21,437,969
1,3-Butadiene (grade for rubber)	128,546,434	146,441,547
Carbon disulfide	41,881,789	46,164,087
Carbon tetrachloride	24,923,688	*29,792,669
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	7,955,885	8,713,821
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	6,907,664	6,821,466
Ethylene Glycol	87,746,785	97,210,295
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	129,545,249	137,067,075
Methanol:		
Synthetic	137,249,619	*151,637,021
Natural (Wood distillation)	*	1,049,120
Pentaerythritol	4,270,990	4,433,001
Perchloroethylene	17,429,026	19,772,315
Propylene glycol	**	9,023,778
Trichloroethylene	27,126,769	28,538,604

* Partly estimated.
** Data not reported.

Aliphatic Organics

priced at $8.96 per 100-pounds in carloads, and at $9.11 for smaller lots.

n-Dipropylamine — Price schedule was revised last week by a major producer. Reduced 8 cents per pound across the board, the chemical intermediate became 64c. per pound in tankcars, 66½c. in carloads, and 67½c. per pound for less carload quantities, all on a delivered basis. West coast prices are 1 cent per pound higher.

Ethanolamines—Demand is said to be very active at present, with the bulk of material being shipped going into synthetic detergents, which have captured an overwhelming percentage of the overall soap-syndet market—an estimated 72.2 percent—since their commercial introduction not too many years back.

Detergents also are expected to increase their market lead each year which bodes well for ethanolamines—especially diethanolamine which gets into liquid synthetics whose growth rate has been nothing short of spectacular.

Fully adequate supplies are reported, as are firm prices.

Glycerine—Stocks of all grades of gylcerine at the end of February were up to 61,100,000 pounds (approximately a 95 day supply) from the 58,500,000 on hand thirty days prior. Accounting for this increase in inventory was a 4.4 million pound decline in consumption, to 17.4 million.

Imports during February, according to the report from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, amounted to 1.1 million pounds, against 1.8 million the preceding month, while exports totaled 1 million pounds, up 400,000.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone — Manufacturers of methyl ethyl ketone, like their friends in the lacquer industry, are all smiles these days. And small wonder. Their biggest customer, Detroit, is not only faring well (mid-April sales climbed to 19,800 cars daily, 10 percent above the early April average), but, in fact, expects to do even better in '59 than originally estimated.

One auto official, for instance, thinks that sales this year will get up to 6 million, mostly US-built, a half-million more cars than was estimated earlier in the season.

Outlook, therefore, is that demands for MEK will continue at high levels, at least for the next few weeks. Beyond that, no one can say for sure what road business will take; most people feel, of course, that the determining factor will be the steel industry.

A prolonged steel strike, according to several trade members, would more than likely tie-up production of the '60 models —unless the auto makers and the steel firms have built up terrific inventories —and consequently stall business activity right down the line to the chemical industry which in addition to lacquer solvents like MEK, supplies something like 300 other materials, directly or indirectly, in one form or another to the auto giants.

While the discussion above is the type of conjecture one hears, it is necessary to point out that few people in this trade have any strong fears about a protracted steel shutdown. A strike probably wouldn't last more than ten days or so, if it comes to that at all, several comments ran. The quick settling of labor difficulties in the rubber industry also bodes well, others remarked.

Supplies of MEK are fully adequate and high rate of production is reported. Prices, advanced for small lot shipments in January, are very firm with no changes anticipated between now and October 1.

Molasses — Gulf and midwest markets for feeding cane molasses were dull and unsettled during the week ended April 28. Demand was slow to moderate with trading on a hand-to-mouth basis, Agricultural Marketing Service reported.

At New Orleans, the limited new business was widely dispersed within the price range of 12c.-12½c. per gallon.

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2-substituted-4 hydroxy-5-carbethoxypyrimidine

$H_2NOH + C_2H_5OCH{=}C(COOC_2H_5)_2 \rightarrow$ + $2C_2H_5OH$
hydroxylamine
4-carbethoxy-5-isoxazolone

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Jobs & People

American Mineral Sprits Company, Chicago—**Alfred R. Taylor** has been appointed sales representative for petroleum solvents and chemicals in Vermont and western Massachusetts. At the same time the firm announced the appointment of **John E. McMahon** as manager of the Chesapeake district with headquarters in Baltimore, Md.

Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio—**William L. Swagger** has been named assistant manager of the department of economics.

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass.—**John Andrews** has been named assistant director of foreign operations.

Pitman-Moore Company, a division of Allied Laboratories Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—**Stewart B. Ruch,** vice-president and director of sales, has been elected to the parent firm's board of directors. At the same time **E. A. Cahill, jr.,** was elected secretary of Allied Laboratories.

Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Joseph F. Voit** has been named sales manager of the special soy products division.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Robert B. Salzman,** former divisional manager, has been promoted to product manager. Replacing Mr. Salzman at his former post is **John R. Kenny.**

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York—**Dr. Richard J. Kerr** has been named product manager for urethane intermediates in the new chemicals group.

GAF Sale Proposal

—Continued from page 3

such legislation was of doubtful validity then, it should be so now.

Sen Johnston raised the question of good faith in the administration's bill in the light of statements made on behalf of the US government last November before the International Court of Justice at the Hague when it was considering the Swiss claim that General Aniline was owned by a Swiss company, Interhandel, and not by German nationals when it was seized in 1942.

He quoted the US representative as stating on several occasions to the court that the General Aniline stock "will not be sold by the government until the litigation over the ownership has been completed." The senator said that after this argument is was unnecessary for the International Court to prevent the sale of the stock.

"I do not see now how the administration can, with propriety and honor, recommend to congress the passage of legislation which would make meaningless the solemn representations made to the International Court," Sen. Johnston said.

Stauffer, Last US Tartrates

—Continued from page 5

thumbs down on it, arguing that tartrates were less than 1 percent of Stauffer's business.

The President's veto brought a sudden and sharp retort from Hans Stauffer, head of the chemical firm. Noting that such a failure to stiffen the tariff barriers would automatically lead to the death of the US tartrate industry, Mr. Stauffer expressed his disappointment that the veto had been based on the size of tartrates in the overall Stauffer picture and advised that "such a consideration is totally irrelevant and appears to disregard the clear intent of congress in enacting the escape clause."

In the firm's announcement last week, it noted that it will maintain stocks of tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and tartrates in New York, Chicago and on the west coast.

Output of the firms with which Stauffer has contracted, it was added, will include all grades of tartar chemicals which the company previously made in its Brooklyn plant.

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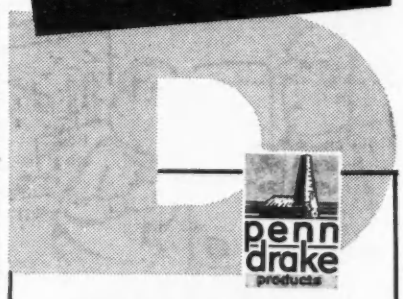

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market showed little change last week from the position it has held the past month or two. Most developments have been attributed to seasonal factors, though the two recent price shifts: xylene two weeks ago and petrolatum, a week previous, are not seen to have arrived through hot-weather channels. The Pittsburgh situation appears to be stiffening up a good bit and in some quarters a strike is seen as inevitable. The effects of such an eventuality will be far-reaching, it is conceded, and build-ups in supplies are already seen as a direct result of the fear that Pittsburgh output will be cut off. In Detroit, though the labor situation is considered to be pretty-much in hand, the demand quotient has remained on the puny side and has dried up to a great extent the ability of the industrial capital to aid the solvents and diluents market. However, spokesmen for the construction industry recently have marked this year for big developments and producers of material going into paint cling to these pearls of positivism as the strongest promise yet shown this year.

A major producer has cut back crude oil production by some 10,000 barrels a day at its Texas City, Tex., refinery. The cutback, put into effect on April 23, will remain in effect "the balance of the current quarter." Throughput at the refinery, a spokesman for the producer said, has been averaging 141,000 barrels per day in recent weeks. The cutback was attributed to the fact that "product supply appears excessive."

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 3, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — Movement of this material into buyers and manufacturers hands continued at a pretty good clip last week, producers here reported. Dealers attribute the present situation to two factors: a desire to build up inventories, and a slight upward shift in consumption. However, the stock picture is still well out ahead of demand and though the present price level is expected to be maintained for some little time, producers concede quotations reflect the strongly competitive market situation.

Partial Aromatics—Producers here report the market for this material looking up somewhat with seasonal demand, though on the whole matters aren't all they might be. The steel strike, of course, will leave its mark somewhere in this market, though developments in Detroit—or perhaps, rather, a lack of developments in the automobile capital—stand the prime block to this materials market growth. Non-industrial sales should constitute a good portion of the seasonal upswing though producers at present are unwilling to predict just how high the hot-weather cycle will swing.

Toluene — Recent reports by one producer of stepped-up military needs has been a shot in the arm to producers of this material. Though the boost isn't expected to remedy all market ills, producers suggest that it will clean up the over-supply situation somewhat, which will be a relief in all quarters. In light of the present development, prices are expected to stand pretty much at present levels.

Xylene — This material remained unchanged on the market last week at prices recently reduced at three midwestern spots. Dealers reported no change in the situation in the areas where the price shifts had been put into effect and none are anticipated. The cuts, ranging from ½ cent to 1½ cents brought the quotations in Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis, down to 28½ cents per gallon.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 18 totaled 251,003,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 253,854,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,851,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,275,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,576,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

LPG's

Butane—Production reached 88,458,000 gallons during the first two weeks of April, according to the current API report. This figure is somewhat less than the 96,382,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in March, though both are stronger than the 68,634,000 gallon tally chalked up for the first two weeks of April, 1958.

Inventories of butane at plants, terminals and underground the report notes, totalled 141,796,000 gallons on April 15 as compared with the 120,548,000 gallons on hand on March 31 and the 185,706,000 gallon stock tally for April 15, 1958.

Propane—Production of this material cording to the American Petroleum Institute, amounted to 158,630,000 gallons, a figure somewhat short of the 168,890,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in March, though both tallies are a good bit stronger than the 116,177,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of April, 1958.

Inventories of propane at plants, terminals and underground, according to the American Petroleum Institute, amounted to 295,475,000 gallons on April 15 as compared with the 270,956,000 gallons on hand at the end of March and the 114,984,000 gallons in stock on April 15, 1958.

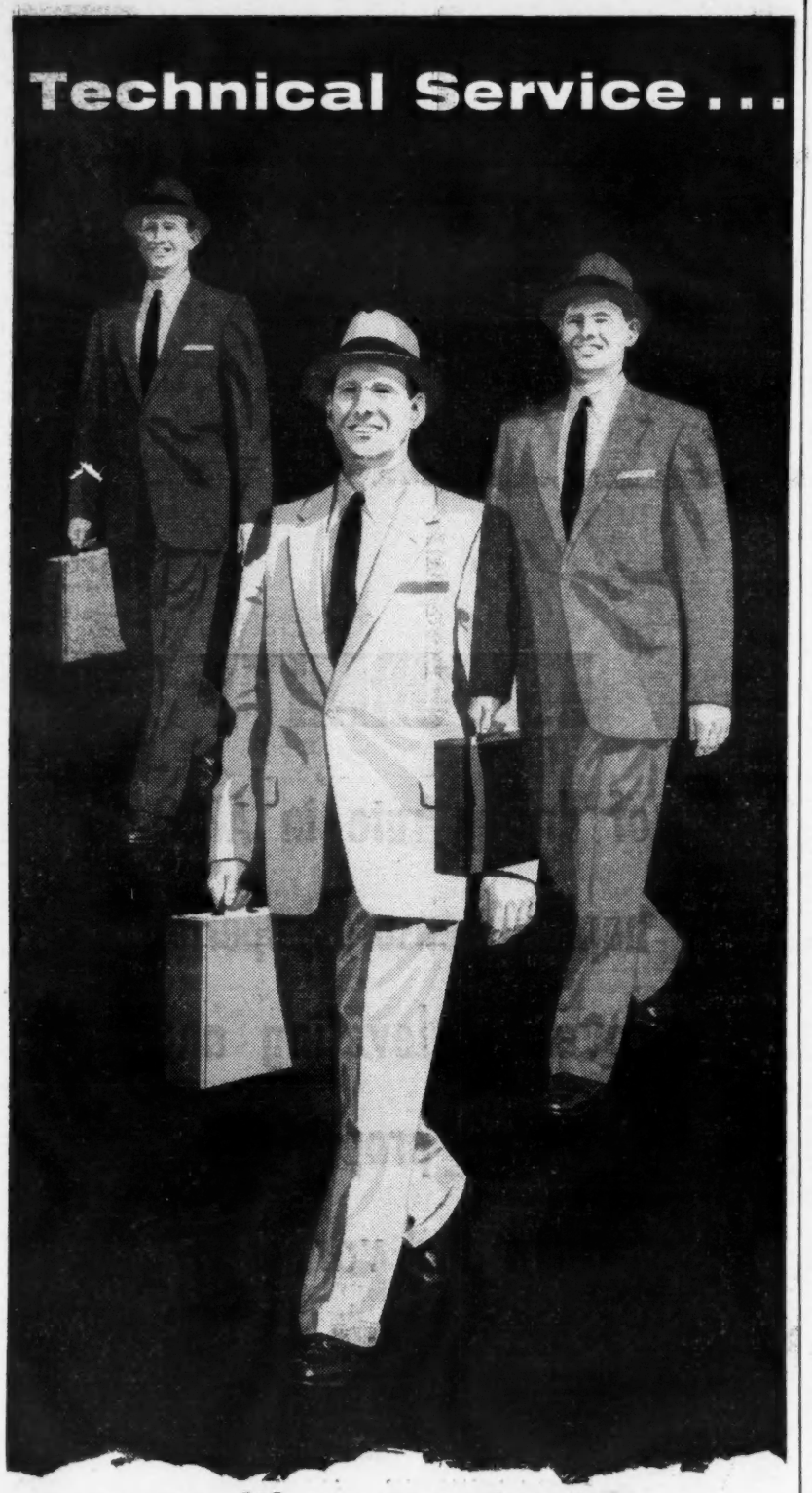
Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline — Things appeared to be looking up somewhat, with seasonal sales beginning to make themselves felt. Though the market isn't felt to be in an overly strong position, it is suggested in some quarters that hot-weather sales this year should be far better than those of last year. In light of the recessional element imbedded in 1958, there is little question that such should be the case. However, just how much improved the market is should be an enlightening element in the market.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended April 17 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,133,000 barrels, an increase of 6,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,856,000 barrels were 236,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 805,000 barrels above the week ended April 18, 1958. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 769,000 barrels daily, compared with 963,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending April 17, crude oil production averaged 7,146,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,039,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 893,000 barrels daily.

Petrolatum—Producers report that the recent price shift in the yellow and white grades of domestic material has made little change in the position of this material. The price change—the first in two years—boosted white grade petrolatum ½ cent per pound while yellow grades moved up ⅜ cent per pound. Export materials were hiked at about the same ratio. Producers attributed the move to two factors: demand at present is considered healthily above average, and production costs at near every level (raw material, labor, transportation) have been moving up continuously while producers were trying to hold their prices down.



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Coal Chemicals

Talk of tight supplies on some major coal chemicals has gradually crept into reports during the past month. This is a sharp reversal of the situation a year ago, when sources reported fully adequate stocks, listless demand, and reduced operating rates for chemical and steel plants. Heavy buying of raw materials and finished goods for inventory against a possible steel strike this summer was playing a major part in the uptrend, but actual consumption has continued to climb since late in the third quarter of 1958, it was said.

A drying up of import naphthalene, which supplied an amount equal to approximately 25 percent of domestic production last year, has aggravated the supply situation. This, coupled with the tremendous releases reported by domestic producers, has caused a tightening of supply. Major producers reported they were being a little more guarded on phthalic anhydride commitments. Juggling of shipping schedules has been necessary to fill consumer needs. Maleic anhydride demand has been vigorous. The market is not expected to ease appreciably in the near future. Producers say they will welcome a 14 million pound addition to capacity late this year. Fumaric acid was sharing in the heavy maleic demand. An intermediate for production of phenolic resins, used in making lacquer and varnish finishes, p-tert-butylphenol, was in tight supply.

Light oil stocks were fully adequate for market needs. Sizable withdrawals of benzene were being made. More active demand for xylene and toluene was in evidence, sources said. There were no further changes in the xylene market. Price on the latter material was dropped ½ cent per gallon in Chicago two weeks ago to meet a competitive situation.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended May 3 would amount to 94.4 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,674,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel in the week previous was 2,646,000 tons, 2,638,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,289,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

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Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 2, 1958
118.57	118.57	118.55	118.13

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

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Naphthalene — Despite high steel operating rates, consumers have not been getting the naphthalene they want, it was said. A rising tide of buying has taken place in the industry, beginning shortly after the 2c. per pound decline in domestic prices early this year. A backing off period for imports has occurred. No substantial quantities of import material, other than those previously contracted for, have been received here for some time. Imports amounted to 22-26 percent of domestic production in 1957 and 1958. Coupled with the drying up of imports is the heavy buying in anticipation of a steel strike this summer. Steel sources report tremendous releases for naphthalene during the past month.

Phenol—Market has shown better tone in recent weeks as has been the case with other large volume coal chemicals. In this market, major suppliers said material was readily available. Use of phenolic resins in plywood production was contributing good support to the overall market. Outlets for other laminating purposes were less vigorous, but the outlook for the first half of the year was bright, due to the general pickup in industrial activity which has made itself felt in recent months. A problem for continued speculation among chemical trade sources was how much of the current buying was for inventory purposes and how much could be attributed to a genuine increase in consumption.

Imports of phenolic resins in 1958 declined by 24 percent while domestic output was off 5 percent, according to Department of Commerce report.

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Movement of xylene for solvent use has shown some improvement, it was said. The overall market remains oversupplied as demand has fallen substantially behind capacity to produce.

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Intermediates

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Maleic Anhydride—Heavy demand for maleic used in polyester and epoxy resins has put pressure on producers to supply consumers. The spring paint market has been fairly well saturated, but inquiry for fall requirements was expected to begin early this year.

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Movement to agricultural chemicals markets has also been pretty well taken care of for the present. Reordering will depend on the magnitude of insect populations reported during the next two months. Maleic anhydride going to use in the production of insecticides was estimated at about 10 percent of total production.

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Coal Chemicals

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Coal Chemicals

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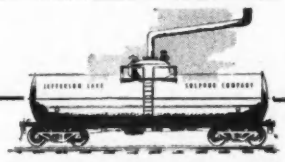
Ammoinum sulfate	lbs.	40,289,291
Benzene	gals.	3,709,542
Coaltar	gals.	22,041,004
Crude chemical oil	gals.	698,658
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	133,077
Toluene	gals.	898,274
Xylene	gals.	266,155

Exports of alkyd resins in the January-October period of 1958 amounted to approximately 22 million pounds as against 26.8 million pounds in the comparable period of 1957, representing an 18 percent drop.

Styrene Monomer—Producers recorded good demands during the first quarter. A sharp boost in automotive output gave styrene production a boost. Tariff Commission reports for the first two months of the year recorded an increase in production of 48.5 million pounds over the two month period last year. The total for the first two months of this year was approximately 228 million pounds.

Output of styrene resins last year increased by about 5 percent to 720 million pounds, according to Business and Defense Services Administration. Exports of styrene polymer and copolymer resins last year showed the greatest percentage increase in the "plastics" group. Exports of these materials jumped 38.5 percent over levels of 1957.



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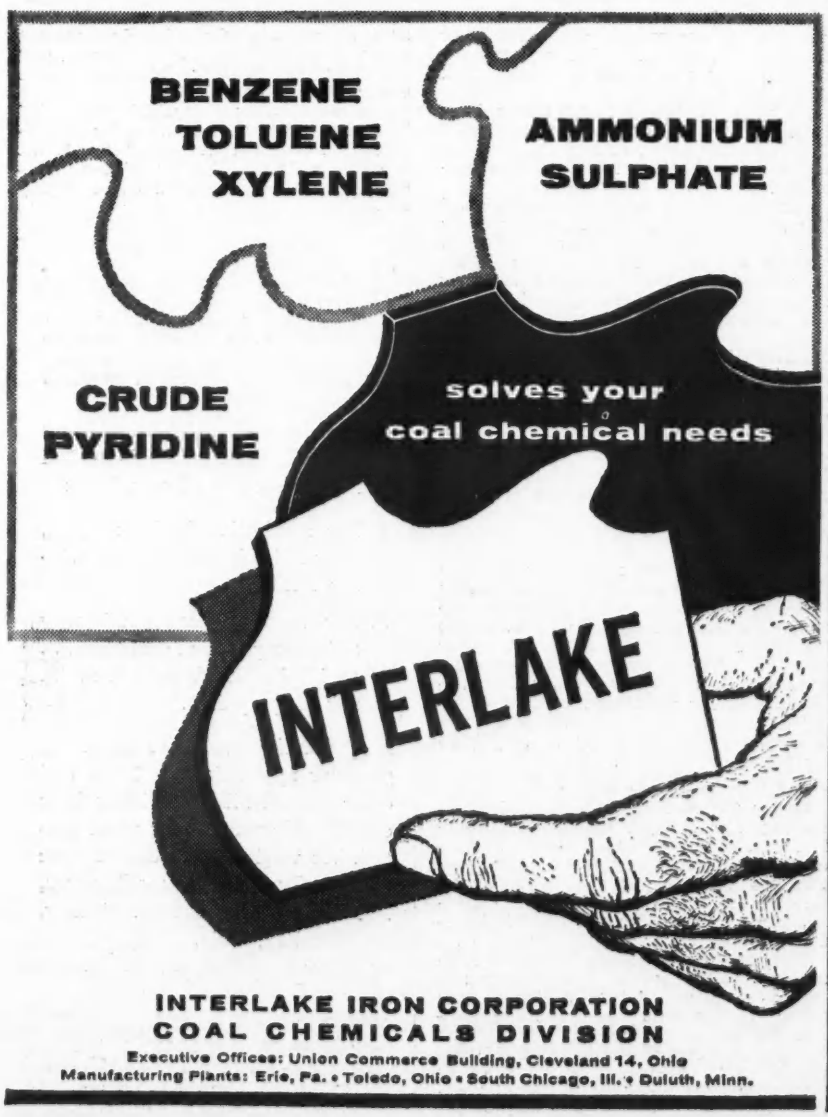

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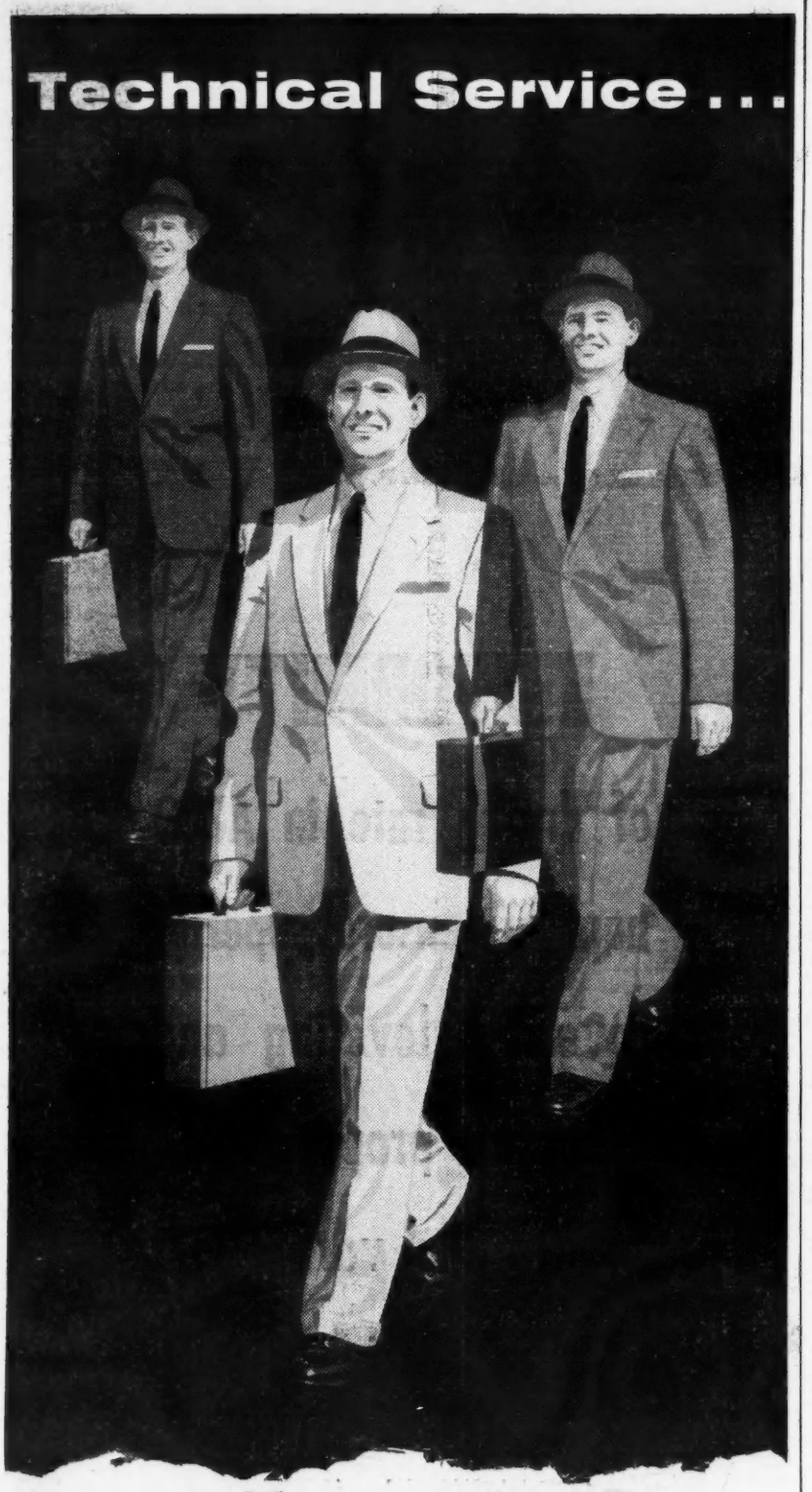

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COAL CHEMICALS

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Reduced
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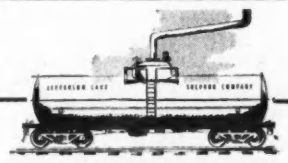

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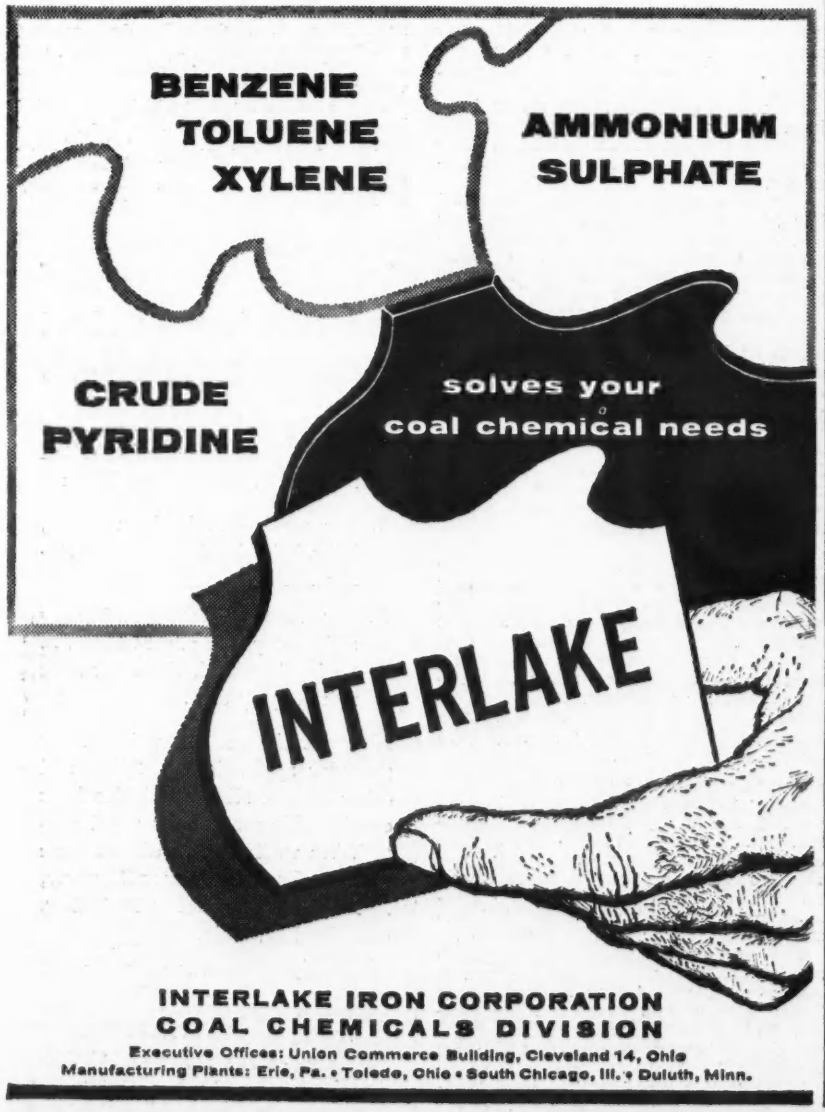

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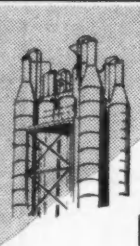

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USS Chemicals

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Chemical People Making

—*Continued from page 3*

these, reports Mr. Mather, are the three general types of drums now available:

- Polyethylene containers up to 55-gallon capacity which may be overpacked in a fiber drum. In such a case, the fiber drum is classed as a dry-product container and may be re-used if in good condition.
- A super-strength 55-gallon or less fiber drum containing a removable polyethylene liner or insert and closed with a specially treated metal cover—with or without fittings—a rubber gasket and a locking band.
- A super-strength 55-gallon or less fiber drum with a built-in polyethylene lining, a top disc of polyethylene, or a specially coated metal cover—with or without fittings—a rubber gasket and a locking band.

Chemicals Biggest User of Fiber Drums

Continuing on the same subject, T. P. Callahan, eastern manager of the packaging development department of Monsanto Chemical Company, notes that the chemical industry is the largest single user of fiber drums.

He points out that their use by chemical makers has been hastened by a number of factors: ease of opening and closing the drums, freedom from product contamination and the ability of the drum maker to incorporate various protective coatings and linings to prevent moisture absorption.

Lined Containers Significant

In steel drums, says William I. Hanrahan, probably the most significant factor today, so far as the chemical industry is concerned, is the use of lined containers.

According to Mr. Hanrahan, who is vice-president of the Steel Shipping Container Institute, lined containers constitute between 20 and 25 percent of steel drum production. And, he adds, the chemical industry is the main customer for them.

Lined containers, he points out, are only the latest in a series of major advances in the steel drum field during the past quarter century.

He also cites the development of baked enamel finishes, the development of scale-free, rust-inhibited drums by proper cleaning and phosphatizing and the standardization of steel containers to aid the users in filling and production line problems.

A great deal of work has been done recently in corrugated and solid fiber cartons, says Robert T. Uncles, manager of packaging and labeling of American Cyanamid Company.

He points out that many things have been done to improve and augment ICC 12 fiberboard boxes, and to extend their range of application for hazardous materials.

For instance, he notes, a new fiberboard box specification, ICC 12A, was written and incorporated in the regulations to provide a corrugated unit with inside cushioning for the packaging of acids and other commodities in glass bottles.

He also reports that a recent evaluation study was done by MCA on 44 series multiwall bags, themselves an outgrowth of early association work in the paper bag field.

ICC Fathering

—*Continued from page 3*

does not specifically mention radioactive materials, but the commission has prescribed regulations covering materials of this nature by classifying them as poisons.

The proposed bill makes the law applicable to contract and private motor carriers in addition to its present application to common carriers to eliminate the anomalous situation of having motor common carriers subject to maximum penalties of $10,000 or ten years' imprisonment for violations, while subjecting private and contract carriers to a maximum possible penalty of only $500 for the same violation.

Scope of Law Would Widen

Under the new bill, the provisions of existing law relating to packing, marking, etc., of explosives and other dangerous articles would be made applicable to shippers tendering goods to interstate carriers regardless of whether the shipments are destined for movement in interstate, intrastate, or foreign commerce.

The proposed new law gives the commission authority to issue rules and regulations for the transportation of such materials, and also authorizes the commission to determine what explosives constitute "other similarly dangerous explosives."

The bill also redefines the word "person" to include co-partnerships.

The commission's other bill proposing to remove the exemption of water carriers of bulk commodities from ICC regulation would affect such important chemical industry raw materials as sulfur, salt, and phosphate rock. They are among the principal movers on this form of transportation, where time is not an important factor.

The commission feels that the exemption of bulk commodities from regulation gives the unregulated carriers an unfair advantage over the regulated carriers.

TGA Outlines Papers

—*Continued from page 7*

fer of Northam Warren Corporation, the eight technical papers will be given in an all-day session of the scientific section.

The papers will be:

"Allantoin and the Newer Aluminum Allantoinates," by S. B. Mecca, chemical director, Schuylkill Chemical Company.

"A Quantitative Clinical Method for Comparing Antidandruff Agents," by Dr. Herbert J. Spoor, department of medicine (dermatology) at the New York Hospital and the Cornell University College of Medicine.

"About the Mechanism of Moisture Regulation in the Horny Layers of the Skin," by Dr. O. Jacobi, Kolmar Research Center.

"Inhalation Toxicity Studies of Six Types of Aerosol Hair Sprays" by Drs. John H. Draize, Arthur C. Nelson, Sylvan H. Newburger, and Elsie A. Kelley. All are from the Food and Drug Administration.

"Olfaction and Cholinestearase," by Paul G. I. Lauffer, director of research for Northam Warren Corporation.

"A Study of the Curling Action of Water, Hair Sprays and Waving Lotions," by E. J. Stravrakas, Fabric Research Laboratories.

"In Vitro and Use Tests for the Evaluation of Degerming Agents," by Harry L. Rubenkoenig and Paul A. Majors, Hill top Research Institute, Inc.

"Moisture Determination by Means of Radio Frequency Power Absorption," by Patricia Miller and John Jones, Bristol-Myers Company and Boonton Polytechnic Company, respectively.

Petroleum Additives to Be

—*Continued from page 7*

lubricant additives. George L. Weamer, supervising research chemist at California Research Corporation, will review "Additives for Motor Oils" and Leo W. Manley, supervisor of the lubricating development group of Socony Mobil Oil Company, will discuss "Additives for Lubricating Oils Other Than Motor Oils."

The technical meeting will be concluded by a discussion of "Additives for Miscellaneous Petroleum Products" by A. W. Lindert, assistant director of the lubricants division of Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

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Diamond Chemicals

Agricultural Chemicals

Fertilizer materials were moving at a satisfactory pace, according to most reports. Optimism in the industry appeared widespread, and some sources reported that for this stage in the season, sales were well ahead of last year. The active consuming period in the fertilizer industry has been jammed into a much shorter space of time in recent years. This has tended to cause temporary local shortages at the peak of the season due to lack of handling and transportation facilities. A trade source pointed out that in doing one-third of the year's business in one month, there are bound to be some traffic and production tie-ups.

Dried blood and tankage at Chicago were easier. Quotations declined 25 cents to $7.25 per unit ton for blood and $7.25 per ton for tankage. Dried blood, New York, was quoted at $6.75 per unit ton, 25 cents under previous report. Sources said activity in feed markets was more brisk.

Weather conditions, in general, have been only fair. Drought in the Northern Plains states has continued to harass farmers, and unseasonably cold weather has delayed planting in many areas. However, producers say the overall picture is favorable, more land is under cultivation, and people have the money to buy.

Business and Defense Services Administration, reports a substantial development in the direct use of wet-process phosphoric acid in fertilizer mixing for upgrading phosphorus pentoxide content. The development, which has been taking place during the past two years, was said to be a technological departure from the use of dry prepared materials, such as superphosphates, to the direct incorporation of liquid phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizers.

More than 100 million bushels of corn, about 2.9 percent of the nation's crop, were lost due to European corn borer damage in 1958, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. In only three of the past ten years has damage been less costly to corn growers. Largest losses were recorded in Iowa, 40½ million bushels; Nebraska, 23 million; and Illinois, 14 million. Entomologists figure that each borer found on a plant cuts its production three percent, the report said.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit ton.
New York, 25c. per unit ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 2, 1958
112.15	112.20	112.61	109.54

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Weather conditions have delayed the season a bit, especially in areas where ammonium nitrate is used as side dressing for such crops as corn and cotton.

In some quarters, it was felt that urea for agricultural use had moved into a more favorable competitive position as a result of price reductions. Nitrogen solutions for direct application were more clearly competitive with ammonium nitrate. However, the use of bulk materials in dry form was expected to continue on the upgrade, although at a reduced rate.

Ammonia-Nitrate Limestone—Shipments against standing contracts were being stepped up, sources said. However, current demand was not heavy as yet. Some increased buying interest has been noted of late, and a steady improvement was expected as the season progresses. Prices were held at unchanged levels.

Animal Proteins—The market for dried blood was easier last week. Trading in feed outlets was showing better tone, sources said. Listing on dried blood declined 25c. per unit ton. Price at New York was $6.75 per unit ton, while quotation on the Chicago market was $7.25 per unit ton. Tankage in New York was steady at $6.75 per unit ton, while quotations at Chicago declined 25c to $7.25 per unit ton.

Castor Pomace—Sold up production continued to restrict business in this market. Offerings were scarce and quotations merely nominal at $35 per ton, f.o.b., works, at which last sales were transacted.

Dicalcium Phosphate — Sharp increase took place in the production of 100 percent, dibasic in 1958 and totaled 232,695 short tons compared with 162,206 tons in 1957. Output in January amounted to 23,097 short tons compared with 23,615 tons in December and 17,171 tons, January, 1958. Stocks at plants were 7,147 tons in Januarry and 7,679 tons in December.

Lime—The Bureau of Mines reported sales of agricultural quicklime in February amounted to 3,045 short tons as against 3,059 in the previous month, and 2,357 short tons in the comparable month last year. Sales of hydrated lime for agricultural chemicals use, totaled 7,427 short tons in February as compared with 4,146 in the preceding month, and 4,842 short tons in the corresponding month last year.

Sales of quicklime for chemical and other industrial uses was 366,483 short tons in February as against 363,335 tons in the previous month, and 308,549 short tons in the comparable month last year. Hydrated lime use totaled 71,981 short tons in February, 72,108 tons in the previous month, and 60,448 short tons in the corresponding month last year.

Total production of quicklime for January was 702,583 short tons as compared with 713,493 in January, and 546,047 short tons in February of last year. For the first two months of this year, sales totaled 1,416,076 short tons as compared with 1,176,080 short tons in the two months period last year.

Potash Muriate—Major suppliers were over the hump of the heavy consuming season, but hoped for another four or five good weeks. It was pointed out that fertilizer manufacturers were in the midst of their operations. Withdrawals were steady. A trade source reported some slackening in the pace last week as a result of poor weather conditions.

Superphosphate—Heavy spring demand has taxed shipping and handling facilities on concentrated grades, producers say. Triple superphosphate was tight as a result of a continued trend to higher quality goods and the fact that producers have been hit with a heavy volume of orders all at once. The practice of jamming the active fertilizer consuming season into a shorter space of time each year was said to be responsible for any temporary shortages which develop. Buyers are less likely to want to store materials. The feeling appears to be that if prompt shipment isn't available at a given time from one supplier, another producer can fill the order.

Pesticides

Ryania—It is a little early to say what the demand pattern on this insecticide will be this year, sources said. Price was unchanged. As with other materials of this nature, weather conditions are a big factor.

Warfarin — The market was in a slack period. Trade sources pointed out that movement of this rodenticide is best during the early fall and winter months after the farmer's produce is in the barn, and cold weather causes rodents to seek shelter.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during January and February:

	Jan., 1959	Feb., 1959
DDT	12,932,144	11,422,227
2,4-D*	1,759,032	2,592,620
Ester & Salts	2,806,650	2,775,619
Acid equivalent	1,986,356	2,076,058
BHC	186,492	1,508,583
Gamma isomer	—	204,647
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfides	608,309	435,291
2,4,5-T	452,614	502,996

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

A dash (—) indicates information was not available for publication.

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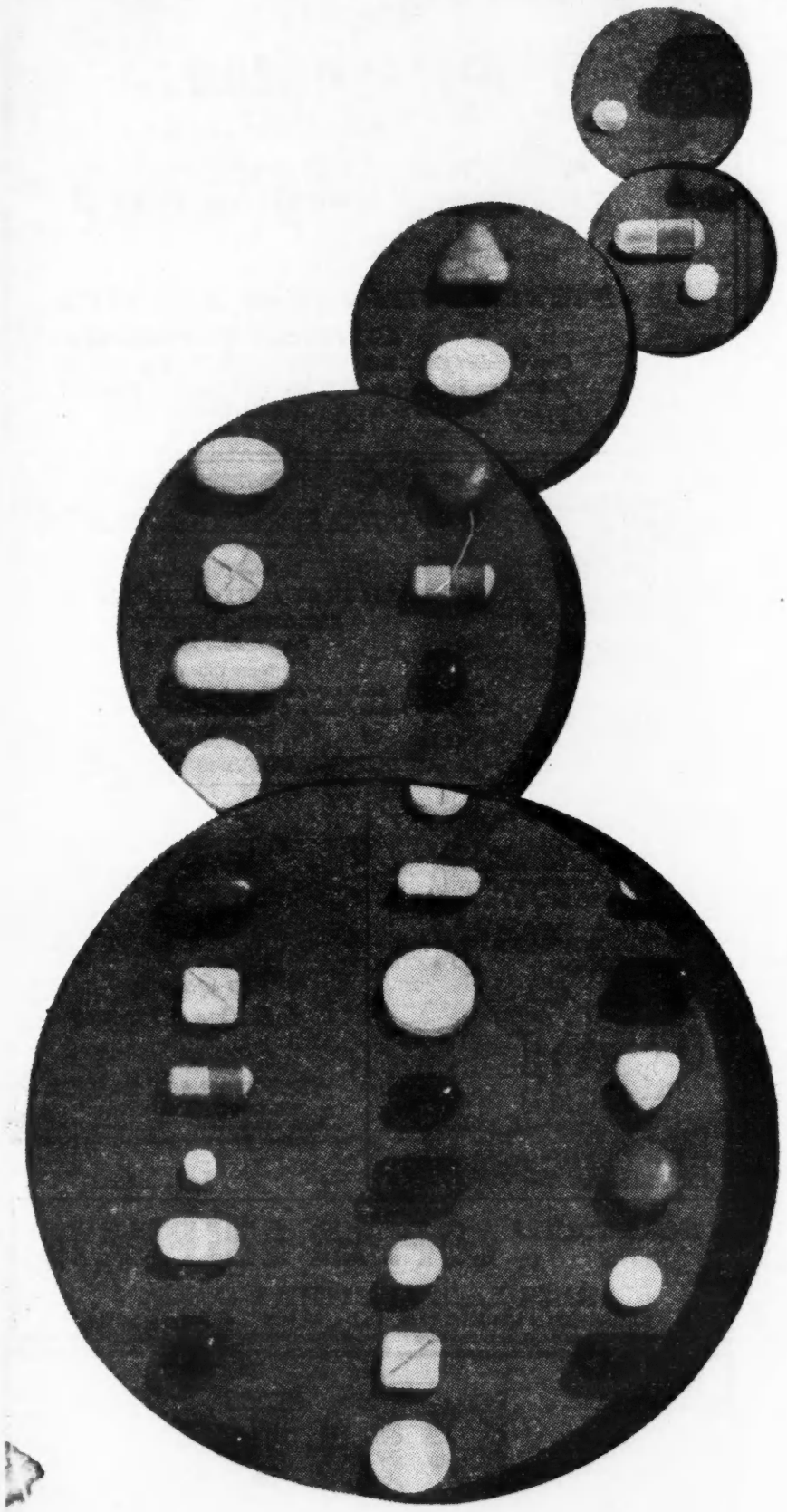

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Drug and fine chemical makers continue to report steady interest for the majority of materials in their respective product lines. Inquiry naturally has slowed seasonally for the salicylates and broad-spectrum antibiotics, while demand for citric acid, the cyclamates, and caffeine are reported increasing. Routine requirements are noted for phenobarbital, among the barbituates, but this market has, of course, been narrowed considerably in recent times by the introduction of many new tranquilizer drugs.

The tartrate situation is still one of very ample supplies and relatively slow demand. However, more active interest is expected shortly. Trade sources explained that principal customers had bought far in advance of actual requirements in anticipation of higher import duties, recommended by the Tariff Commission in mid-January but rejected by the President two months later.

Finding its inventory of domestically produced cream of tartar rapidly nearing depletion, a leading fine chemical manufacturer put a European product on the market April 27. As announced at that time, prices range from 37 cents per pound for carload quantities (30,000 pounds) to 40 cents per pound for a minimum shipment of 300 pounds, on an f.o.b. works East basis.

Requirements for monosodium glutamate, a flavor-enhancer widely used by food processors, are running into large volume, according to trade reports. Further growth in demand is obviously expected with time, for a new producer debuted in this market a few months back, bringing the number of domestic suppliers to five. Current market price for MSG is said to be $1 per pound.

Moderate to slow activity characterizes alkaloid markets, with prices exhibiting no definite trend. Advances have been posted recently for several materials due primarily to limited stocks; among this group, homatropine hydrobromide, hyoscyamine sulfate and pilocarpine hydrochloride. On the other hand, reductions have been charted for lobeline sulfate, podophyllum resin, and rutin.

n-Acetyl-p-Aminophenol—Effective May 18, drug preparations containing n-acetyl-p-aminophenol will be transferred from the prescription only category to the over-the-counter-sale list by the Food and Drug Administration.

FDA will require the preparation to be packaged in tablets of not more than five grains, or in liquid form containing not more than 100 milligrams of the drug per millimeter.

Also, labeling must warn against giving the drug to children under three years of age, or against use for more than 10 days, unless such is directed by a physician.

dl-Alanine — Current price of dl-alanine, applicable to orders of 100 pounds or more, is $5.25 a pound, with freight allowed. For lesser quantities, the chemical is listed at $10, f.o.b. works.

Barbiturates—Nothing at all new in the barbiturates market. According to trade reports, demand is up to normal levels, supplies fully adequate, prices unchanged and steady.

The introduction of newer tranquilizers, such as those derived from reserpine, has of course lessened requirements to an appreciable extent.

Cream of Tartar—A former domestic producer of cream of tartar is now offering a European product. Prices range from 37c. per pound for carload quantities (minimum of 30,000 pounds) to 40c. per pound for less than 5,000 pounds (minimum shipment 300), on an f.o.b. works East basis.

F.o.b. west coast shipping points, prices are 4 cents higher.

Iodine—Demand for crude iodine is described as quite active and running into good volume. Price, unchanged for better than a year, is firm at 95c. per pound, kegs.

Most recent development in this market was the introduction of two iodine-based preparations for use in human and animal worm treatment. Both products have met with good acceptance, it's said.

Monosodium Glutamate—Used by food processors as well as the housewife to enhance the flavor of foods, monosodium glutamate currently enjoys an active market, and one that is expected to broaden.

A few months ago, a leading fine chemicals' producer debuted in the market, bringing the number of domestic producers to five. The aforementioned firm is using a fermentation process, under license from a Japanese maker of MSG.

Current market price is said to be $1 per pound, on a delivered basis, and steady.

Sulfa Drugs—Domestic requirements for the various sulfa drugs are reported to be up to the normal seasonal level with foreign demands steady and in volume.

Exports in '58 were said to be up appreciably from the year before and sources say the outlook for a large volume foreign market this year is promising.

Sulfadiazine, the generally accepted drug of choice for most conditions involving streptococcic, staphylococcic, pneumococcic, meningococcic and other infections which yield to treatment by sulfa drugs, is currently priced at $22.60 per kilogram for quantities of 500 kilograms or more and at $23.70 per kilogram for a minimum shipment of 10 kilograms.

Vitamins—A series of price reductions during the latter part of 1958 and first quarter '59 have brought prices on many if not all of the vitamins to all-time low levels. And while admitting that it is next to impossible to predict about anything price-wise today, several market observers believe that there will be no further changes immediately. The explanation usually given is that it will be quite some time before the recent reductions expand usage sufficiently to permit further action without manufacturers suffering a very considerable loss in revenue. It's also thought that present listings are low enough, demand great enough to make the market highly competitive without being cutthroat.

Bids are invited by the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Health, Columbo, Ceylon, for vitamin B_{12}, 200,000 ampoules (deadline June 16); riboflavin, 3 million tablets; vitamin B complex, 12 million tablets; ascorbic acid, 5 million

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 2, 1958
60.85	60.85	60.87	63.21

For Current Prices see page 9

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: February

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		February 1959	January 1959
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,387,216	1,890,046
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	361,680	337,607
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	20,583,458	23,992,088
Niacin and amide	lbs.	279,889	216,927
Penicillin salts	million units	35,040,857	36,602,532
Pyridoxine	lbs.	*	*
Streptomycin	gms.	12,936,470	18,312,231
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	351,115	502,990
Tetracycline	gms.	*	12,615,260
Thiamine and derivatives	lbs.	14,374	20,957

* Data not reported.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

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Zinc Oxide—USP zinc oxide is currently priced at 18¼c. per pound, drums carloads, and at 19¼c. for less than carload quantities.

Botanicals

Very strong markets have developed here for both arabic and karaya gums. Higher prices were recorded for the former two weeks ago and last week, karaya No. 1 was advanced 5 cents per pound to 48 cents, No. 2 to 43 cents. Tight supplies here as well as at source necessitated the changes, sources said.

Agar Agar—Demand is said to be quite active, supplies on the limited side. Kobe No. 1 strip is quoted at $1.90 to $2.10 a pound; the powdered material at $2.50.

Gum Arabic—A leading natural gum shipper predicts a "below average" yield from the Sudan's current gum arabic crop and says that this year's production may fall short of export market requirements by several thousand tons.

It was reported that Basic Kordofan arrivals at Sudanese auction markets during March and the first half of April ran approximately 60 percent below arrivals during the same periods in the nine previous years.

Arrivals during April 1-16, for example, totaled only 935 tons compared to an average of 2,335 tons during the corresponding periods in the nine earlier years, while March arrivals this year were only 1,800 tons compared to an average of 4,970 tons in the same month during 1950-58.

The firm expects that arrivals will increase shortly, to be followed by an increase in buying at the auctions. But "it is becoming more and more clear," the firm hastened to add, "that whatever increase takes place, it cannot make up for the heavy deficit that is bound to occur."

Gum Karaya—Tight supplies here as well as at source have resulted in higher prices. Last week, karaya No. 1 was advanced 5c. per pound, to 48c., No. 2 to 43c. per pound.

Ipecac—Market is described as very firm with demands running into good volume. A quite adequate supply position, has, however, prevented any upward price movement. Stability is indicated.

Tragacanth Gum—Tragacanth imports, according to a report from the Commerce department, decreased 27 percent in the first nine months of 1958, compared with the same period in 1957.

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Chemicals-Making One Thing, Transporting

—Continued from page 5

tions for bulk liquid shipping containers. James E. Weaver, of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, hastened to point out the need for continual change. The chemical industry and other interested groups that establish their own regulations for their own welfare have found that conditions change as fast as they can write the rules, Mr. Weaver added.

"This," he said, "is excellent evidence of the era in which we are living, when the only thing we can be sure of is that changes will occur, and with great rapidity."

The other side of the regulatory coin —the government's side—was presented by Commissioner Charles A. Webb of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He began by saying that the ICC must stay on its toes to keep up with the requirements of industry.

Then he went on to explain ICC's philosophy: "Because we realize that regulation is in constant danger of becoming obsolete in its application to a dynamic industry, we try to keep regulatory principles from lagging behind technological development."

G. W. Van Schaick, general traffic manager for American Cyanamid Company, took up the question of rising costs in the chemical industry.

Just how much water transportation has increased in a ten-year period was pointed out by Frank G. Moore, of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation. The Principal chemical products moved on the Inland Waterway System, exclusive of the Great Lakes, totaled 10,169,524 tons in 1957, he said. Then he noted that the figure for 1947 had been only 2,827,856 tons.

Warning on US Role Sounded

Charles H. Mayhood, transportation and packaging engineer of MCA, took up the question of uniform international practice for the movement of dangerous commodities. He started off with a warning that the United States must play an important part in the studies of this question.

He bluntly told his listeners that any U. S. failure to participate in the interest of its own high standards of tranportation might mean that "by the very weight of a cooperative uniform foreign practice we could be forced to submit to a very disturbing extent to some recognized uniform international transport system which would not give us the degree of safety we feel is necessary."

The question of efficient traffic management was taken up by C. P. Greeley, of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation. He said traffic management of the highest caliber is of utmost importance to seller and buyer alike since freight charges account for about 25 percent of commodity selling prices.

F. C. Tighe, of Union Carbide Corporation, took up the subject of railroad rate making and pointed out that new and dynamic concepts may force some motor carriers to "squeeze some of the water out of their rate structure."

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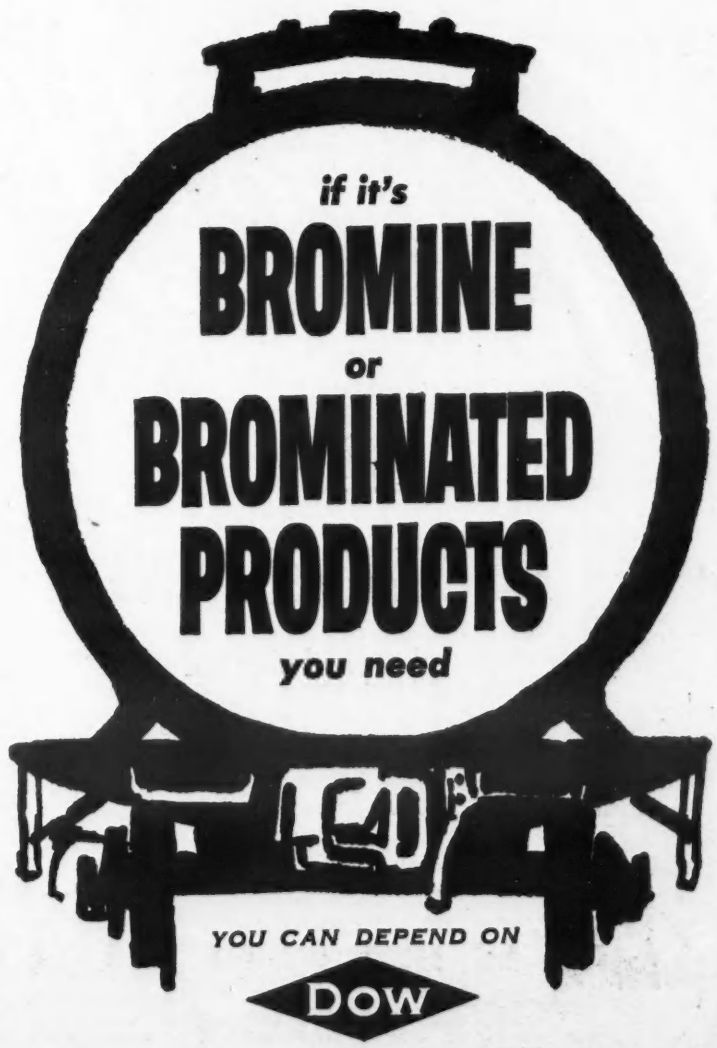

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Hooker's Canada Subsidiary Elects Officers, Directors

Hooker Chemicals, Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C., has elected a slate of new directors and new officers. The Canadian firm is a subsidiary of Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Elected directors and officers were president, Thomas E. Moffitt; vice-presidents, Horace W. Hooker and George E. Gentes; secretary, Ansley Wilcox, 2nd; treasurer, Edward W. Mathias; and assistant treasurer, George C. Richards. Additional directors elected were R. Wolcott Hooker, Robert E. Wilkin, Frank W. Dennis, and Robert A. C. Douglas. All are Hooker executives except Mr. Douglas, a Vancouver attorney.

White House's Plea

—Continued from page 4

quate to continue projects now in progress and approved applications on hand.

"It was found," said the committee in its caustic report, "that the written justifications submitted to the committee had literally hundreds of incorrect figures. The differences between the true situation and the supposed facts and figures set forth were far from inconsequential. Time after time where the justifications indicated that the 1960 budget provided for an increase in a research or training activity, it was found that not only was the increase not as great as set forth but that actually there was a decrease instead.

"By the time the committee had concluded its hearings, it was abundantly clear that the people whose responsibility it was to prepare these justifications had been placed in an impossible position. They had obviously been assigned the task of making it appear that the budget represented progress in the field of medical research when the true facts are that in a desperate attempt to present, on paper, a balanced budget, the Bureau of the Budget, or someone in authority, had even gone so far as to set back the medical research program."

Harchem Head Retires

Wallace & Tiernan Inc., Belleville, N.J., has announced the retirement of Dr. Ernest H. Bluman as president of its Harchem Division. Dr. Bluman was formerly executive vice-president of W. C. Hardesty Company, New York.

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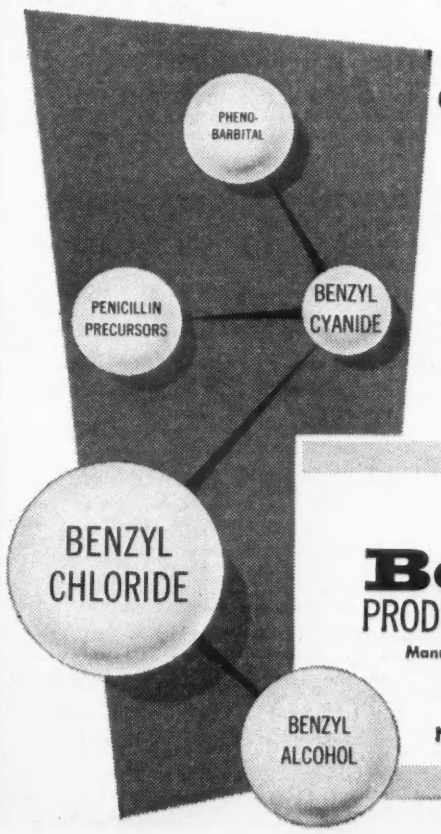

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

The principle of fluorescent optical brighteners was discovered in 1929 by a German textile chemist named Krais. Properties that an effective optical brightener should have include exhaust uniformity, levelness, and good build-up. Some brighteners are soluble in water while others are insoluble in water but dissolve in a number of solvents. Furthermore, there is a whole spectrum of brighteners designed for household uses as well as a range for industrial applications.

Optical brighteners, sometimes referred to as fluorescent bleaches, are found in almost all soaps and detergents on the market today. In fact, there is hardly a housewife that would accept a detergent that did not have some kind of brightening action. The paper industry has proven to be another large area for application. All shades of white paper have developed to fit the various wishes of a diversified public.

Textile manufacturers have always been heavy users of optical brighteners. And now with the development of such synthetic fabrics as Dacron, nylon and acetate new more versatile brighteners are needed. The brighteners market is by no means a static one, but rather a growing and ever improving one.

Effective May 1, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. upped the price of **"Sitol Flakes"** by four cents. The new price is changed from 44 cents to 48 cents per pound. **"Sitol Flakes"** is an oxidizing agent used in textile printing.

Flame retarding agents are not fireproofing agents. Rather, they are designed to prevent something from sustaining combustion and snuff flame once the ignition source has been removed. Flame retarding agents find application in many industries and many products used in the home are being treated with retarders nowadays.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antifoaming Agents

Foam attacks all varieties of industries on both manufacturing and finished product levels. In a production process the presence of foam can complicate maintenance, waste materials, cut production capacity, and slow down processing time. Prevention of foam is achieved by antifoaming agents of which there are several types to correct the foaming problems of various industries.

In the foods industry antifoaming agents fulfill many functions such as removing foam from pickling solutions, soft drinks syrups, and vegetable oils. In textiles, these agents suppress foam in dyeing and finishing processes; and in cutting oils they increase production capacity and reduce production time.

Dow Corning Corporation has developed a large number of silicone fluids described as having great thermal stability and flat viscosity-temperature slopes. They have many applications including use as antifoaming agents. One such silicone defoamer is **"Antifoam B."** Dow Corning has designed **"Antifoam B"** to disperse immediately in aqueous solutions without stirring, mixing or agitation.

Of uniform dispersion, **"Antifoam B"** is said to stay in suspension and does not tend to accumulate in oily globules or "plate out" around the edge of tanks or vats. Thus, according to Dow Corning, there is less tendency to cause spotting on paper or fabrics. This also means that **"Antifoam B"** can be stored indefiitely—anywhere, in any weather. Furthermore, its excellent temperature stability means that it can be used directly in high temperature processing such as sterilization, distillation, or vacuum concentration.

Effective April 24, Dow Corning lowered the price of **"Antifoam B"** to 63c. per pound, 45 drum truckloads. **"Antifoam B"** in less than truckload quantities is priced at 65c. per pound.

Witco Chemical Company has developed two antifoaming agents specifically for use by the paper industry: **"Nofoam 2A"** and **"Nofoam 3."** These non-ionic, surface active products prevent formation of foam and destroy existing foam, thus yielding a finished paper free of objectionable air voids. Witco suggests that the best method to apply **"Nofoam 2A** and **3"** is either to trickle or mechanically proportion them into the white-water stream, to give a feed water free of foam and solid agglomerations.

"Nofoam 2A" is described as being particularly effective in scrap paper, de-inking processes, emulsifying the ink puddles and breaking foam to facilitate the screening of the recovered pulp. Witco claims that **"Nofoam 3"** is very efficient used as a leveling agent in both starch and proteinaceous adhesive type coating colors.

Synthetic Chemicals, Inc., markets **"Defoamer B,"** an antifoaming agent of a balanced blend of organic compounds. A colorless liquid, **"Defoamer B"** is lighter than water and insoluble in aqueous mediums. Synthetic Chemicals suggests **"Defoamer B"** for use as an emulsion breaker in the varnish and paint industry, as a foam breaker in AZO coupling, in grinding compounds and for general process work.

Flame Retarding Agents

A flame retarding agent slows the rate of combustion of inflammable materials and renders the materials incapable of supporting flame. Thus, these retardants prevent blazes from starting up and equally important, eliminates the hazard of smoldering and spreading. Fire retardants find application in many industries. Paints are often fire proofed as are certain types of fabrics in the textile industry. Also, many varieties of wood and paper products frequently are flameproofed.

"Repel-O-Flame SP," a flame agent offered by Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, is said to have no adverse affects on the hand, strength, or color of the conventional rayon or cotton fabrics. For best application results, Onyx recommends that a dried material be passed through a 10 to 20 percent solution of this product and dried by conventional methods.

Onyx states that special effects can be obtained by using other finishing agents along with **"Repel-O-Flame."** One such case is the use of Onyx **"Repel-O-Tex 10M"** with it. Onyx claims that non durable water and fire retardency can be achieved by use of such a combination. It is necessary, however, to adjust the pH with acetic or formic acid to insure compatibility. **"Repel-O-Flame SP"** is durable to dry cleaning but not to wet washing. The price of **"Repel-O-Flame SP"** is 18½c. per pound.

Two flame retarding agents for use in the textiles industry marketed by Apex Chemical Company, Inc., are **"Flameproof No. 290"** and **"Flameproof XWX."** The former, **"Flameproof No. 290,"** is a clear, liquid flameproofing agent for synthetic fabrics. Apex describes it as an agent that imparts a soft hand and does not crystallize on the fiber.

The other fire retarding agent marketed by Apex for use in textiles is **"Flameproof XWX."** This is a neutral, dry, white powder which is said to be dispersable in tap water. **Flameproof XWX"** is recommended for application to cellulose fibers.

Emkay Chemical Company has on the market two fire retardants which are tradenamed **"Emkapruf AFP"** and **"Emkapruf FL."** The first one, **"Emkapruf**

—Continued on page 56

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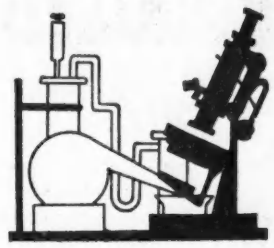

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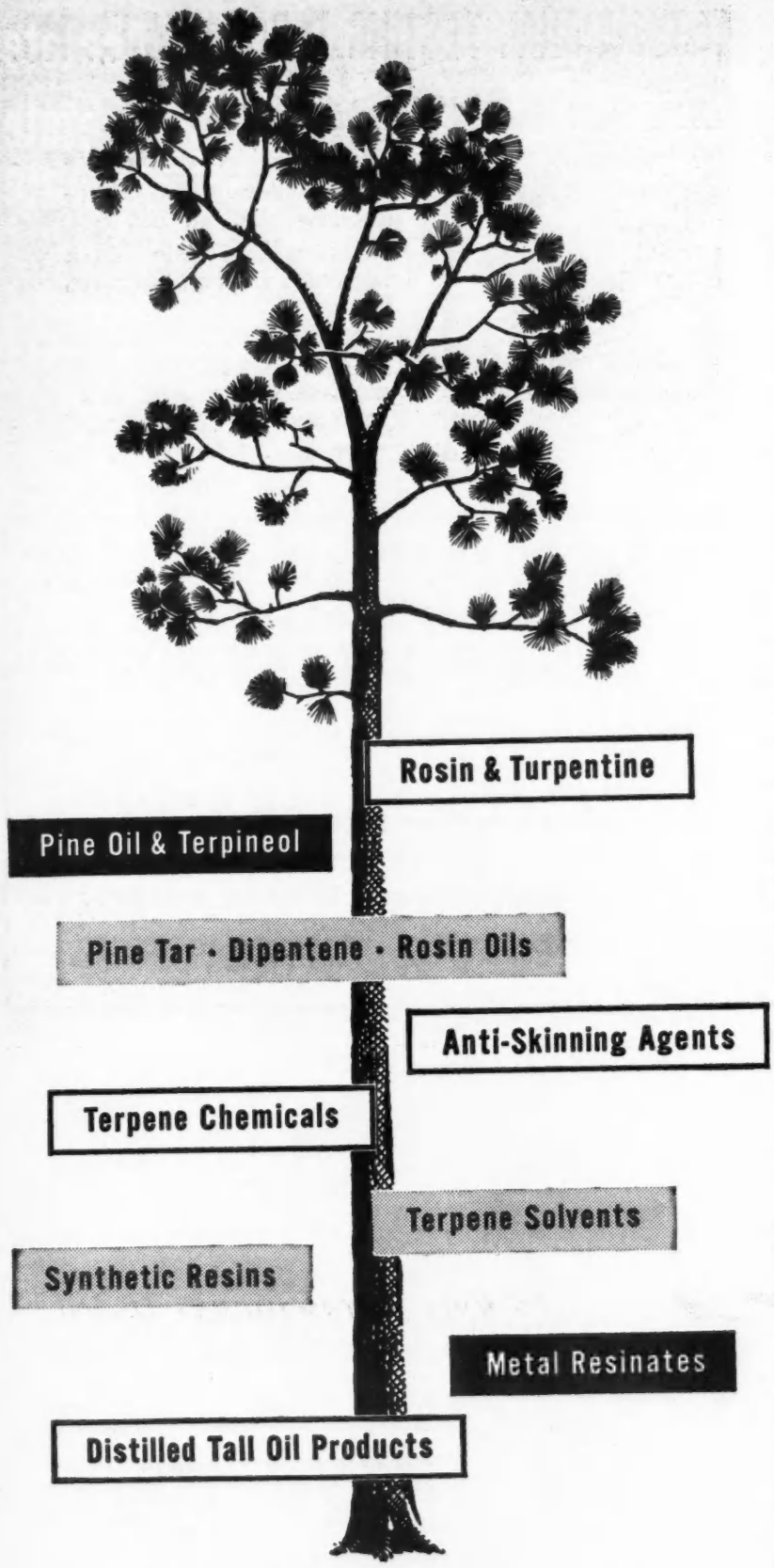

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Coatings Materials

Pure cadmium colors have been trimmed a uniform 10 cents per pound to accord with last month's decline of cadmium metal. Lithopones, as previously reported, are 3 cents per pound lower for both types, mercuric and selenide. Elsewhere on the price front, an influx of zinc oxide to the West Coast has induced domestic suppliers to erase the 1 cent per pound differential previously prevailing for that area. In addition, a new less than carload bracket of 10 tons or more has been put into effect at prices ½ cent below those that formerly covered all l.c.l. shipments. While technically this is not a price change, it in effect amounts to a price concession for shipments falling within the new bracket.

No news in the DOP market has been good news from the producer's point of view since the posting early this year of sharp reductions for the entire phthalate group to reflect lower-cost phthalic anhydride. That is to say, prices appear to have finally stabilized, with sales at list price only, in contrast to the discounts of 1 cent per pound or more that used to be regularly reported. And, while prices have turned steady, demand has turned upward, to complete a rosy picture. Chiefly responsible for the improved demand are vinyl plastics, which, moving into finishes and fabrics, have responded to Detroit's fast production pace.

The supply position of plasticizers and synthetic resins shows good balance as far as individual suppliers are concerned. But, in both those markets, items may be found for which there are a disproportionate number of producers with the result that overall supply tends toward the generous side. Narrow profit margins have tended to curb the price sensitivity that used to inhere in this situation.

Output of synthetic resins retreated marginally during February in what looked like a minor inventory adjustment. For example, both styrenes and phenolics for protective coatings were off about a million pounds from the previous month's totals. But phthalic anhydride alkyds declined insignificantly while vinyl output actually showed a slight advance, indicating that no clear trend was present. Output figures for all protective coating resins will be reported next week.

Both output and shipments of carbon black were substantially better in March than a month earlier, and spectacularly better than in the same month of last year. Production totaled 165,410,000 pounds, as against the previous month's 143,519,000 and only 137,355,000 in March, 1958, while shipments amounted to 181,145,000 pounds, as compared with February's 160,391,000, and a mere 126,429,000 a year earlier.

The casein market retained a firm tone last week, compounded of improved demand and tight supply in Argentina, stemming from adverse weather conditions. Domestic and New Zealand grades were reported steady and moving to established outlets in seasonable volume.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Cadmium colors, CP, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 2, 1958
103.02	103.04	103.05	101.44

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—This group, comprising the pure cadmium colors, has been trimmed a uniform 10c. per pound to accord with last month's decline of cadmium metal. The new schedule lists red at $5.35 per pound for dark shade, $4.45 for light, $5.10 for medium light, and $4.70 for orange-red. Yellow is newly quoted at $3.65.

This move followed fast on the heels of the previous week's 3c. trimming of lithopones, both varieties in all shades. Cadmium-mercury lithopone was newly listed at $1.58 per pound for deep orange, $1.88 for dark red, $1.65 for light red, $1.80 for medium red, $1.70 for medium light red, and $1.96 for maroon shade.

The selenides now list at $1.51 for orange, $1.81 for light red, $1.93 for medium light red, $2.16 for medium red and $2.49 for dark red.

Preceding this decline, the trade had experienced an extended period of steady prices that reflected stable markets for selenium and cadmium, the two basic raw materials. Looking back further into the market's recent history, one uncovers a spell of steep price cuts corresponding to selenium's fall from prominence in the electronics field and, further back still, a period of rising prices reflecting that metal's priority position in the strategic stockpiling program.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for February, 1959, with figures for January, 1959, and February, 1958, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
March, 1959	137,381	28,029	165,410
February, 1959	118,824	24,695	143,519
March, 1958	110,027	27,328	137,355
Shipments			
March, 1959	151,931	29,214	181,145
February, 1959	132,170	28,221	160,391
March, 1958	102,812	23,617	126,429
Stocks			
March, 1959	144,553	83,935	228,488
February, 1959	159,144	85,120	244,234
March, 1958	260,965	86,216	347,181
Exports			
March, 1959	*	*	*
February, 1959	19,442	12,930	32,372
March, 1958	22,719	10,933	33,652

* Not available.

Lead Pigments—The advance of red lead, reported in this space a week ago, left quotations at 13¾c. per pound for 95 percent, 13.95c. for 97 percent and 14.10c. for 98 percent. Litharge was made 13¼c. and orange mineral 15-10c. per pound, carlots.

Zinc Pigments—An influx of foreign material to the West Coast has prompted domestic suppliers to erase the 1c. per pound differential previously prevailing for that area. In addition, a new less than carload bracket of 10 tons or more has been put into effect at prices ½c. below those that formerly covered all l.c.l. shipments. This, in effect, amounts to ½c. per pound price concession for shipments falling in that bracket.

Business is running along at a seasonally brisk pace. The rubber strike was settled so quickly as to have no discernible effect on business volume. Rubber, one of zinc oxide's major outlets, has led the way this year because of heavy demand for tires in the automotive industry.

Lacquer Materials

There has been no price action in this market since the broad trimming of phthalates that was made early in the year to reflect phthalic anhydride's 4c. per pound decline. The effect of that move has been to stabilize prices in what was formerly a highly volatile market. DOP and DIOP, previously available at discounts of 1c. per pound or more, are now reported selling at list price only for standard material.

The phthalate group is experiencing heavy demand by makers of vinyl plastics, who themselves are responding to Detroit's fast production pace, the automotive industry being a major outlet for fabrics and finishes.

The supply situation shows a balanced front as far as individual producers are concerned, but the existence of many producers for some items, notably DOP, makes for spells of looseness in the market as a whole. Narrow profit margins have acted to curb any price sensitivity that might result from generous supply.

Fillers and Inerts

Asphalt—Shipments of asphalt, tar roofing and siding products totaled 5.8 million tons in 1958 for an increase of 8 percent over the previous year's 5.3 million, according to a Census Bureau report.

In millions of square feet, asphalt roofing shipments were tallied at 58.2, siding

Coatings Materials

at 1.04, insulated siding at 1.62, and board products at 17.4. Shipments of saturated felts totaled 955,000 tons, and of saturated and coated sheathings, 19,000 tons, the Bureau noted.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Market held steady against moderate to active demand. Philippine grades were moved at 23¾c. per pound for pale chips, 33¼c. to 37c. for nubs and 22¾c. to 24c. for sorts. All grades were reported to be in adequate supply.

Shellac—Buying interest was generally at a moderate pace, though turning brisk from time to time during the course of the week. The paint trade, now at a seasonal high, was credited with the good days. Orange grades were available at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 35c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. There being no demand for TN, none was stocked.

Bleached shellac sold at 45c. per pound for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Adverse weather conditions in Argentina have made for light supply and close holding by sellers there. At the same time, demand in the American market has shown seasonal improvement, giving a firm tone to price listings. Price of Argentine for immediate delivery was quoted here at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, minimum, one carlot, while forward shipment held at 18½c. to 19c. per pound, same basis.

Polish for immediate shipment was underselling Argentine fractionally, while New Zealand casein, a premium material, held at a long-standing price of 24c. per pound. Also unchanged last week were domestic grades, which moved to established outlets in moderate volume.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Although trade increased during the week ended April 24, much that was sold remains yet to be produced, said USDA. Most drum rosin is still procurable through CCC, it was added. During the first three months of this year, gum receipts fell a full 18 percent behind the like period of last.

Last week's overall sales were tabbed at 5,053 drum equivalents, apportioned among drums, 25.8 percent; bags, 29.4 percent; tankcars, 38.9 percent, and export drums, 5.9 percent.

Turpentine—Average price moved fractionally higher as sales held to a modest total of 27,790 gallons, 55 percent at export, during the week ended April 24.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr. 24	Mon. Apr. 27	Tues. Apr. 28	Wed. Apr. 29	Thurs. Apr. 30
Drums—					
N	...	...	...	...	$8.70
WG	...	...	$8.46	$8.57	8.75
WW	$8.71	...	...	8.73	9.27§
Bags—					
G	8.18[1]	...	8.32§[1]	...	...
K	...	...	...	...	8.45§[1]
N	...	...	8.55	...	8.55
WW	...	...	...	...	9.07

Tankcars (for week ended April 30)—N, $8.15; M or better, $8.00; K or better, $8.09§, $8.00.

Sales, USDA

1,962* 421*[2] 882* 754* 1,552*

New York (per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; N, $9.80; K-M, $9.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.535§	.5375	...	.535
Sales	...	18,000¶	4,000¶	...	6,000¶

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] Or better. [2] Sales confined to tankcars.

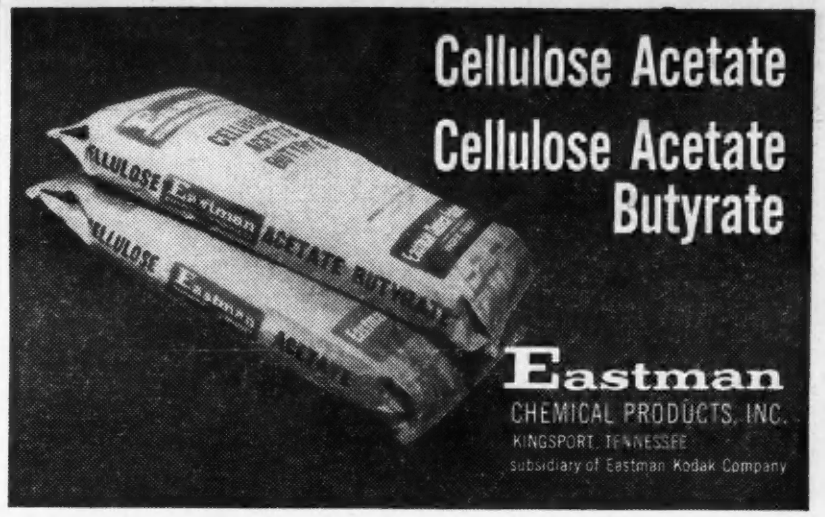
Hoechst-Uhde Corporation New York Firm's New Name

Uhde Corporation, New York, has changed its name to Hoechst-Uhde Corporation.

The firm, a subsidiary of Farwerke Hoechst AG., Frankfurt-Hoechst, West Germany, markets processes available for licensing from Farwerke Hoechst AG. and its production subsidiaries, as well as processes from the Farwerke Hoechst AG. engineering subsidiary, Friedrich Uhde G.m.b.H.

Harshaw Chooses a Manager

James W. Kay has been named west coast sales manager for Kentucky Color Division of Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Kay will handle the materials of both companies in the southern California area. Sales in the balance of the country will be handled separately by the companies as before.



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PITTSBURGH AREA, PA. — St. Joseph Lead Co., Monaca, Pa.

PORTLAND, ORE. Cordano Chemical Co., 56 S. E. Belmont St.

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*United Ultramarine & Chemical Co., Inc., has been formed to take over the Ultramarine Blues previously marketed by the Pigments Division of American Cyanamid Company. Product and selling codes remain unchanged.

Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 53

AFP," is a highly concentrated flame resistant finish. Emkay claims that it will not disclor or change shades of textile fabrics.

The second Emkay flame retarding agent is **"Emkapruf FL."** This is a flame retardant finish in liquid form. It is reported that a proportion of one to two pounds per gallon of **"Emkapruf FL"** will give no dusting.

Optical Brighteners

Optical brighteners differ from ordinary dyes. A dye is a substance which is able to fasten itself to an item and influence the apparent color of the item. When placed in daylight or artificial light, the dyed item with a nonfluorescent substance will reflect part of the light striking it and will absorb part of it. The reflected light is seen as color while the absorbed light is transformed to longer wavelengths and is radiated as heat or otherwise dissipated.

On the other hand, optical brighteners, also referred to as optical bleaches, whitening agents, and fluorescent bleaches, absorb no significant visible light. Rather, they are dyestuffs which absorb invisible ultraviolet energy, convert it to longer wave lengths, and emit visible blue light. Thus, by converting the ultraviolet light into visible light in the blue range of the spectrum, new light is added to the reflectance of the material voiding the yellow cast and giving the object, paper or cloth a whiter, brighter appearance.

There are differences between optical brighteners and ultraviolet absorbers as well. Ultraviolet absorbers assimilate ultraviolet rays and dissipate the energy in some harmless form, other than visible light. As was stated above, optical brighteners absorb ultraviolet energy and emit it as a visible blue light.

American Cyanamid Company has developed a series of textile optical brighteners called **"Calcofluor Whites"** of which two are **"Calcofluor White ST"** and **"RWS."** The former is a cellulosic brightener which is produced in two forms: a soluble powder type and a solution type. The types are similar to each other in shade, strength and working properties.

"Calcofluor White ST" produces a reddish shade of blue fluorescence when a treated fabric is examined under ultraviolet light. Cyanamid states that it is normally used in concentrations of from 0.05 percent to 0.25 percent based on the weight of the fiber. **"Calcofluor White ST"** is said to be applicable to cellulosic fibers in a pH range of from 5 to 11 at temperatures ranging from 80°F to 212°F. Other characteristics attributed to **"Calcofluor White ST"** by Cyanamid include complete exhaustion, good levelness, excellent water solubility, excellent build-up, and the product will last indefinitely when stored in cool, dry place protected from light.

Cyanamid's **"Calcofluor White RWS"** is an optical brightener for wool, silk and synthetic fibers. It is readily soluble in water when dissolved by the method suggested by Cyanamid. Add one gallon of water at room temperature to two pounds of **"Calcofluor RWS"** and stir until dissolved. The ratio of water to brightener is four parts water to one part brightener. After a good solution has been made it may be diluted with water as desired. **"Calcofluor White RWS"** is said to be applicable by either a padding or exhaustion method in a separte operation or in conjunction with regular processing.

Geigy Industrial Chemicals, division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, has on the market **"Tinopal"** optical brighteners. **"Tinopal TASD"** is a fabric brightener designed primarily for home and commercial laundry use. A yellowish powder, **"Tinopal TASD"** is poorly solube in water but readily soluble in polyamines, alkanolamines and water mixtures. According to Geigy, it is stable to chlorine bleaches once it is absorbed on the fabric, it is not stable to chlorine in solution. The brightener is stable to perborate bleaches after absorption onto fabric or in solution.

"Tinopal TASD" is said to exhaust rapidly, at a rate of from three to five minutes, onto cotton from built anionic detergents at home laundering temperatures of from 120° to 140° F. It is also effective for use in commercial laundries where higher temperatures are encountered. Geigy further states that the substantivity of **"Tinopal TASD"** for cotton is reduced by some nonionics frequently found in low sudsing condensed detergents.

Geigy's **"Tinopal E"** is a concentrated solvents soluble fluorescent agent for whitening and brightening organic materials. Described as being a free flowing buff colored powder, the product has a melting point of from 204°C to 206°C. When added to slightly off colored solvents, plasticizers, mineral and vegetable waxes, polyesters, synthetic fibers, lacquers, coatings, fatty acids, and related materials, **"Tinopal E"** has been proven effective at concentrations of from 0.001 to 0.1 percent.

Furthermore, Geigy states that **"Tinopal E"** may be solubilized in concentrated liquid detergents and dispersed in this form in water. While it shows some affinity for Dacron and other polyester fibers, it is said to be unsuitable for household use due to the boiling temperature required for exhaustion.

The market price of **"Tinopal TASD"** is $2.25 per pound, 125-pound lots, f.o.b. shipping point. **"Tinopal E"** is listed at $35.00 per pound, same basis.

Musk Odorant Introduced

Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Middletown, N. Y., has developed a musk odorant under the trade name "Tonalid." The material is now in commercial production following a six-year period of development.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Pricing experts have just finished a busy week in the essential oils markets. According to the tally sheet, there were three advances and two declines. Two of the advances were 10 cents per pound and it isn't too difficult to guess which oils they were. Clove bud and petitgrain each went up 10 cents and patchouli went up 30 cents per pound. The surprise is the one that didn't go up, namely clove leaf, which remained at the price quoted two weeks ago.

Declining markets were hemlock which went down 15 cents per pound and citronella, down one cent per pound. Reports from source indicate that Ceylon growers of citronella are in the process of switching over to growing coconut in the light of the decreasing demand for citronella. The same report said that the Ceylon government already has subsidized the growers in the amount of 1 million rupee, some $211,800 by American dollar standards.

Among the aromatic chemicals, one advance and two declines were noted. Heliotropin, a derivative of ocotea cymbarum, rose 10 cents per pound. This, of course, was attributed to the rising cost of ocotea cymbarum which has been difficult to obtain since February. And, strangely enough, the decline was also a derivative of ocotea cymbarum. Safrol fell 10 cents per pound in price. This, according to a dealer basic in safrol, may be explained by the large quantities of safron which are being imported. Safron is cheaper than safrol.

High source prices and relatively low spot prices characterized the seeds and spices market last week. Cassia and pepper are available at reasonable prices on spot but they probably won't be for long because replacement costs are rising, according to reports.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia seed, Batavia & Korintje "A," 3c. per lb.
"B," 3c. per lb.
"C," 2½c. per lb.
Clove bud oil, 10c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 30c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan hulled, 1c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Cardamom seed, Alleppey green, 5c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, dms., 1c. per lb.
Hemlock, 15c. per lb.
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cns., 55c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1 prime, 25c. per lb.
Safrol, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 2, 1958
146.69	146.76	146.20	145.47

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Dealers expect this oil to remain firm throughout the rest of the year because supply is light and demand is routine.

Bois de Rose—In spite of the fact that demand is rising as summer approaches, there is still no indication of a spot price rise. The quotation remains at $1.80 per pound.

Citronella—A rapid decline in demand has put some 50,000 growers in Ceylon out of business, according to information received here last week. But the Ceylon government is not sitting idly by. It has begun an extensive crop-switching program, whereby, the growers are encouraged to start cultivating other crops. Besides teaching them how to grow coconut, the largest single item to replace citronella, the government is actually subsidizing the growers' first efforts. The first payment, according to the reports, amounted to 1 million rupee, a substantial-sounding sum, but not really so much when one stops to consider that the value of a rupee is approximately .2118 of the American dollar. Thus one million rupee is the equivalent of $211,800.

Besides coconut, the Ceylonese will start growing copra and fiber. Speculation is that the unprofitable citronella crops will be replaced this year by some 30,000 acres of coconut. Perhaps as a reaction to this conversion is a one cent drop on spot bringing the price down from 54c. per pound in drums to 53c. per pound.

Clove Bud—Remaining on its $2.80 plateau for two weeks, this oil from Madagascar rose another 10c. last week to $2.90. Supplies are still short and further price rise is likely, according to dealers here. The reason, of course, is the damage done to the clove crop in March as a result of the rains that flooded the island of Madagascar.

Clove Leaf—For the first time since the clove crop was damaged in Madagascar in March, the leaf oil has not followed the pattern set by the bud oil. Leaf remained at the quotation of two weeks ago, $1.15 per pound, while bud oil rose 10c. to $2.90 per pound. By way of tabulation, they both went up April 6, April 13 and April 20. Then in the April 27 report, they both remained on their high plateaus.

Eucalyptus—Relatively small amounts of this oil were being traded and the market took a downward turn in price a month or so ago, but dealers here say they believe any slight increase in demand might serve to boost the price.

Geranium—The Bourbon type of this oil which comes from Madagascar remained firm on spot.

Hemlock—From last week's price of $3, this oil has gone down 15c. per pound to $2.85. The reason, according to an active hemlock dealer here, is the reverse of the reason that it went up some months ago. He said it went up when itinerate workers went to work on the St. Lawrence Seaway. They left the upstate New York hemlock plantings, the growers couldn't hire enough men to cut their branches, the crop went to waste and the price went up. Now, with the seaway finished and the men out of work, they are slowly coming back to cut hemlock, and hemlock is slowly coming down in prices.

Nutmeg—Nutmeg dealers are still asking $9.50 per pound for their stocks but it's anybody's guess how long that price will hold up. Another drop in nutmeg's steady decline is expected at any time, dealers here speculated last week.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Replacement costs continue to rise, it was reported, but the price on spot has not risen since it climbed to 41c. per pound two weeks ago. One of its derivatives, however, did rise last week. Heliotropin was quoted at $2.60 per pound which represents a 10c. rise since the previous quotation. Another derivative, **safrol**, would have risen also, reports indicated, except for the fact that imported **safron** at a cheap price has weakened the **safrol** market.

Patchouli—The $4.50 price this publication predicted wouldn't hold for another week, didn't. Inside price on patchouli oil is $4.80 with many dealers asking as much as $5.

Peppermint—Far West material was still being quoted at $3.70 per pound, which represents no further downward revision. Speculation, however, is that it is likely to drop again in the near future.

Petitgrain—As a result of rising source prices, this oil from Paraguay has risen on spot 10c. per pound, from the previous quotation, $2.35 to $2.45.

Sandalwood—The market is showing increasing strength, according to reports from informed sources. Still, no upward revision in spot price has been noted. Last week's quotation remained at $13.25 per pound.

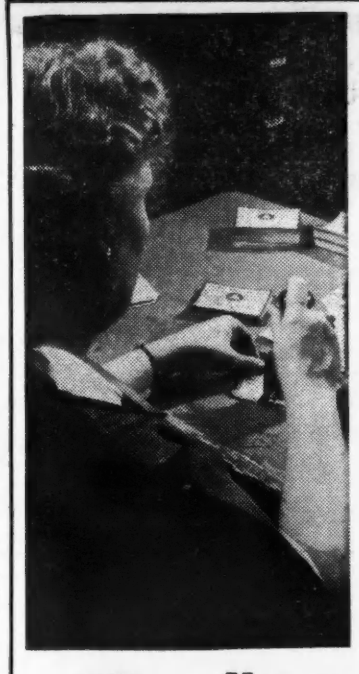
Spearmint—Even though dealers said the market is weakening, the price has not actually taken a drop during the past month. It was last quoted at $5.75 per pound.

* **Ylang Ylang**—Russian purchases of 10 to 15 tons of this perfuming agent caused producers to predict a price rise, accord-

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Preiod Ended April 24

Black pepper, 2 lots, 147 bags.
Cassia, 22 lots, 1,921 bales.
Cloves, 100 bags.
Gum Karaya, 5 lots, 375 bags.
Kola nuts, 3 lots, 766 bags.
Mace, 2 lots, 28 cases.
Nutmegs, 7 lots, 398 bags.
Pepain, 10 lots, 364 cases.
Red pepper, 3 lots, 204 bags.
Sage leaves, 200 bales.



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Essential Oils

ing to a report last week. There's nothing unusual about the Russians buying number 2 and 3 qualities of ylang ylang, it elaborated, but anytime 10 tons of any aromatic chemical is bought, there's some price reaction. A rough estimate indicated that a price rise at source of at least 10 percent would result from this on large orders.

As yet, no rise on spot has been noted, the range being from $7 to $22 per pound in bottles. It was noted, however, that perhaps the Russian women are more feminine than American women have been led to believe. Recent news stories printed in the United States described life in Irkutsk which is way up in Siberia. And, although the city is 2,600 miles from the cultural influences of Moscow, its women have no trouble at all purchasing ready-made clothes, rayon material, toys and lots of perfume—even though it is cheap by American standards.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The USP grade of this licorice flavoring was firm at $1.15 per pound, while the technical grade remained at 90c.

Eugenol—An addition to our price list is a technical grade of eugenol used primarily to prevent skinning in inks. According to dealers, the price ranges normally from $1.10 to $1.20 per pound, but with the eugenol producers still suffering from the shortage of clove oil as a result of the storms in Madagascar, the price was firm last week at $1.45.

The USP grade of eugenol remained at the previous quotation, $1.90 per pound, but dealers here generally agreed that both grades would continue to rise in price until the clove oil situation returned to normal.

Heliotropin—In line with the price of ocotea cymbarum, this derivative was quoted last week at $2.60, which represents a 10c. rise per pound over the previous quotation, $2.50. Ocotea cymbarum began rising in February when the material became scarce and shipping prices were upped.

Methyl Naphthyl Ketone—From the previous quotation, $3 per pound in cans, this aromatic has been reduced to $2.45 per pound.

Rhodinol—This geranium oil derivative was firm last week after its rise of $3.50 per pound. Its current quotation is $42 per pound.

Safrol—This ocotea cymbarum derivative is showing a decrease at the same time the ocotea cymbarum itself is rising. Last week's quotation was 10c. lower than the previous quotation leaving a price per pound of 70c. The reason, according to dealers here, is that imported saffron at cheaper prices has weakened the market for safrol.

Lambert to Be Honored

American Society of Perfumers will tender a testimonial dinner on June 17 at the Advertising Club of New York in honor of William Lambert, former editor of the *American Perfumer*. The dinner will be held to commemorate his many years of service to the perfume industry.

Eastman Unit

—Continued from page 5

have brought capacity for aldehydes to 125 million pounds annually.

Texas Eastman first went on stream with its polyethylene plant—at 20 million pounds a year capacity—in 1954 and steadily brought up output until the 85 million mark had been reached last year.

The Longview unit first went into operation in 1952 with the production of ethyl alcohol and the oxo products, normal butyraldehyde and iso-butyraldehyde. The original oxo capacity in 1952 was approximately 35 million pounds per year.

Chemicals Once-Over

—Continued from page 7

cultural research service of the Department of Agriculture; "Boron Chemicals," M. H. Pickard, vice-president of market research and product development with U. S. Borax Chemical Corporation; "Industrial Gases," J. Ernest Nachod, jr., manager of chemical plant sales for Air Products, Inc., and "Pharmaceuticals," George B. Stone, general manager of J. B. Roerig & Co., a division of Chas. Pfizer & Co.

A summary and forecast for 1965 will be delivered by Richard L. Kenyon, editor of *Chemical & Engineering News*. Key talk at the annual banquet held that night will be given by Donald I. Rogers, business and finance editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*.

CIBS Ladies Lunch May 7

Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers Association will hold its annual ladies day luncheon May 7 at Toots Shor's restaurant, New York. Maurice Chevalier, internationally known star of stage and screen, will be the guest of honor.

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Cane Wax 711	171-173	2 Max.	Black	Veg.
Cane Wax 511	176-180	2 Max.	Brown	Veg.
Cardis 262	195-200	3-5	Brown	Spec. Proc. Petr. Wax
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

While trading in oils and fats last week was spotty and confined to prompt delivery, a steady tone prevailed throughout the market. In the edible group, business was moderate for soybean oil at unchanged prices, while corn and cottonseed oils were moved at a slight advance. Peanut oil was off slightly. Crude coconut oil was advanced fractionally for prompt delivery from New York, while market on the Pacific coast remained firm at unchanged quotations. Trading at current high prices was reported slow. Offers for shipments from primary sources continued scarce. Copra was quiet and declined fractionally for prompt shipment.

Consumers continued to limit purchases of tallow and grease to actual requirements. Market, however, remained steady, with sellers holding at ⅛ cent above bids. Cash lard was unsettled and fractionally lower.

Brazilian castor oil continued strong at the recent advance, due the paucity of available stocks for nearby shipment from Brazil. Supplies, locally were firmly held for prompt and later delivery. Domestic grades remained steady at former quotations. Tung oil was another commodity which was firm for the same reason, namely the scarcity of oil for shipment from the Argentine. Stocks here were closely held for prompt and forward delivery. Limited stocks of oiticica oil also were in strong hands, with sellers not pressing for business. Withdrawals of linseed oil have improved seasonally, while new business was restricted to fill-in needs. Crude menhaden oil was quiet and nominal. Refined fish oils moved in moderate volume at the recent decline of 1 cent per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Beeswax, African crude, 2c. per lb.
Braz., crude, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba, North country, No. 3, Ceara, refd., pure, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, refd., pure, 1c. per lb.
North country, No. 2, refd., pure, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, New York, ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Lard, cash, 3/20c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $3 per ton.
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gallon.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 2, 1958
113.90	115.14	114.14	118.48

For Current Prices see page **9**

Vegetable Oils

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week		2,300,000
Previous week	1,250,000	2,200,000
Corresponding week, 1958		738,000
Total this year	10,340,200	29,210,000
Corresponding period, 1958	8,769,700	31,773,000

Castor—Moderate volume of business was repored for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged for both domestic and Brazilian grades. No. 1 Brazilian ranged from 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller.

Coconut—Firm tone continued in this market, reflecting the tight supply situation at primary sources. Crude was held at 20½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, first half May and 20¼c., second half May delivery. The New York market was unchanged at 21⅛c. per pound, tankcars, prompt and 21c., June.

Corn—Crude was higher with light trading reported at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills prompt delivery. Refined was also higher at 16.10c. tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures were stronger as a result of increased buying from trade interests and for speculative account last week on the New York Produce Exchange. Prices were fractionally higher and September forward deliveries reached new seasonal highs. Trade interests absorbed considerable May oil against sales of forward positions, while commission house reversed the operation. Tenders on May contracts totaled 167 contracts and were finally stopped by trade interests and exporters.

Cash oils were firmer. Refined salad was higher at 14⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude oil also was stronger and advanced fractionally. Offers were light. Sales were reported at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, in the southeast and 11½c., Valley. Lubbock and Waco were firm at 11¼c., same basis, with offers at ⅛c. higher.

Linseed — Steady improvement continued in the demand for delivery against former contracts. New business was still confined for actual requirements. Market was steady and unchanged. Raw oil was held at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and 12.7c., August-October.

Flaxseed—Stocks on farms amounted to 13,629,000 bushels, April 1 compared to 6,897,000 bushels, April 1, 1958 and 10,054,000 bushels, April 1, 1957.

Palm—Market was quiet, but steady at the recent advance due to the higher cost of replacements Drums were unchanged at 15¼c. to 16¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity and 13c., tankcars, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Offers continued light. Crude was lower with sales reported at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was available at 17c. tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanuts crushed for oil and meal totaled about 21 million during March, against 19 million pounds in February and 11 million pounds, March last year, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Crushings so far this season, August 1—March 31, amounted to 143 million pounds, compared with 127 million pounds for the same period last year.

Soybean—Trading continued spotty. Moderate volume of crude was moved at 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for May delivery. Refined salad was unchanged at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 1, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	687	13.66	13.35	13.62S
July	654	13.75	13.45	13.73S
Sept.	392	13.66	13.26	13.60@13.62
Oct.	24	13.29	13.03	13.25@13.30
Dec.	208	13.17	12.86	13.12S
March	64	13.26	13.00	13.21@13.26
May (1960)	26	13.22	13.07	13.21S
July (1960)	1	12.99	12.99	13.15@13.21

Total sales and switches, 2,056 contracts.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 1, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	4	9.21	9.15	9.23@9.28
July	1	9.30	9.30	9.29@9.34
Sept.	1	9.30	9.30	9.26@9.28
Dec.	13	9.09	9.05	9.08@9.10

Total sales, 19 contracts and switches.

Tung—While business was still restricted, the market remained on a steady basis. Tankcars were maintained at 23c. per pound, New York, for prompt delivery, with trading reported thereat. Drums were unchanged at 24½c. to 25c., spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Demand was confined to actual needs. Prices were lower ranging from 93c. to 98c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra — Shipments were slightly lower at $265 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offerings continued scarce.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Business was reported light and restricted to actual requirements.

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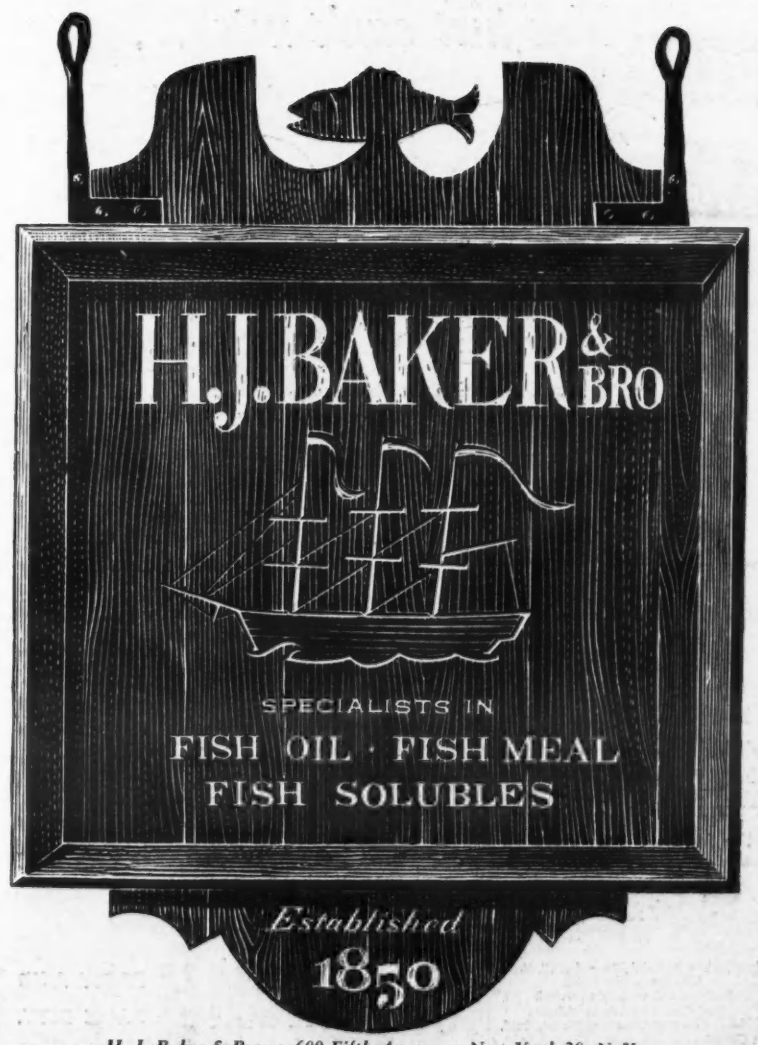

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market, however, remained steady at current quotations. Offerings were closely held. Choice white was maintained at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered against bids of ⅛c. less. Yellow grease ranged from 6¾c. to 6⅞c., tankcars, delivered.

Lard—Buying interest lagged. Market was unsteady and lower. Cash lard dropped to 10c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—This market remained steady, despite limited volume of sales. Demand was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were without change and well held. Bleachable fancy ranged from 7¼c. to 7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 7⅛c. to 7¼c.; special, 7c. to 7⅛c. and No. 1, 6¾c. to 6⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow was quoted at 9⅛c. to 9¼c., same basis. Improved business was reported for shipment to Mexico. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 8⅝c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 7.8c., bulk

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand was light, chiefly for spot delivery. Supplies are low, but adequate to meet current demand. Meal 41 per cent was lower at $63 per ton, sacked, Memphis and $58 per ton, f.o.b. southeast mills.

Linseed Meal — This market weakened as resumption of operations by several crushers relieved the acute shortage. Spot meal declined $3 per ton, and extracted 34 percent was quoted at $72 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis; $70 for first half May and $65 for last half May, same basis. Crushers were requesting bids. There were no offerings of expeller meal.

Peanut Meal—Increased stocks created an easier tone and quotations declined $2 per ton. Meal, 45 per cent was quoted at $59 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia points.

Soybean Meal — Market was quiet and unchanged. Demand was confined to actual needs. Meal, 44 percent was quoted at $55 per ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Strength of crude beeswax was feature of this market last week. Offers for shipment from Africa and South America dried up and quotations were higher and nominal. African crude was advanced to 55c. to 56c. per pound, for shipment. Brazilian also was higher at 56c. to 57c., per pound, for shipment. Offers of Chilean wax was reported nil. This created a firmer tone in refined grades which were maintained at unchanged levels. Demand for carnauba grades continued spotty and restricted to actual needs. Market was firm here and for shipment from Brazil. Crude grades were unchanged, while refined pure advanced 1c. to 2c. per pound. North country No. 2, pure refined was lifted to 92c. to 94c., per pound spot delivery, No. 3 Ceara and Parnahyba, pure refined to 83c. to 84c. per pound, same basis.

Cottonseed Crush: March

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during March and February, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	Tons	
	March	February
Receipts at mills ..	63,700	87,200
Crushed or used ..	467,100	468,400
Stocks at mills	722,800	1,126,200

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	160,600,000	162,200,000
Stocks at mills	52,400,000	60,000,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	210,100	214,200
Stocks at mills	139,800	103,800

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	110,300	109,100
Stocks at mills	110,600	112,200

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 33

Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. ..... lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms ... gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ... lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. ..... lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. ... lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. ..... gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. ..... gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. .... gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .... gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .28½- —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. ... gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... lb. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis .... gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis .... gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00
extra, bots. ..... lb.28.00 -31.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ... lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran. dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms ..... lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .11½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld ... lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process,, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅛- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅜- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .. lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb.14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works .. lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works .... lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works ... lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .35½- —

Bids Wanted

Calcium Pantethenate, USP, 25 kgs., **Calomel,** USP, 30 kgs., **Folic Acid,** USP, 5 kgs., **Menthol,** USP, 50 kgs., **Meprobamate,** USP 300 kgs., **Nicotinamide,** USP, 250 kgs., **PAS Sodium** USP, 2,000 kgs., **Rutin Powder,** USP, 50 kgs., **Riboflavin,** USP, 30 kgs., **Sulfaguanidine,** USP, 1,000 kgs., PA No. 89-370-99-P1-9220, May 9, YUHan Chemical Wks., 6-2, Shinmoonro, Chongno, Seoul, Korea.

Ethylene Glycol, antifreeze, 510,306 gals., Fed. Spec. O-E-7719, type I, Bid IFB ORD 23-024-59-609, May 21, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

Ferrous Sulfate solution, 32,686 bots., 25 mg., ⅜ gr. iron per cc, Bid RFP 5185Q, May 7, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Linseed oil, indefinite quantities, term contract, 1. Int. Fed. Spec. TT-L-00190/GSA-FSS, 2. Int. Fed. Spec. TT-L-00215/GSA-FSS, 3. Fed. Spec. TT-P-143, Bid IFB DA-30005, May 14, General Services Admin., Business Service Center, Region 7, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Paint, term contract, indefinite contract, 1. Fed. Spec. TT-P-29 & amend. 1, 2. Fed. Spec. TT-E-489B & amend. 1, 3. Fed. Spec. TT-P-143 & amend. 1, Bid IFB DA-30003, May 19, General Services Admin., Business Service Center, Region 7, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.; 2,860 gals., oil paint, olivedrab, (for application to rusted surfaces), Spec. MIL-P-13596(CE), Bid IFB ENG-33-062-59-24B, May 14, Contracting Officer, Marion Engineer Depot, Marion, Ohio.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, tech., 1 item, Bid IFB-12134, May 14, Business Service Center, General Services Admin. Bldg. 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver 25, Colo.

MACHINERY — ANYONE?

1—Lee 150 gallon S. S. Kettle, 40# jkt.
1—Day Imperial 150 gal. jack. d.a. Mixer.
1—Wolf 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Blender, m.d.
1—American 36x42x84" jack. Sterilizer.
1—Kinney 100 c.f.m. Vacuum Pump, m.d.
1—Robinson 20x48" Gyro Sifter, m.d.
1—Kent 12x30" Three Roll Mill, m.d.
1—Tolhurst 30" S. S. Centrifugal, m.d.
Tablet Machines, Hammer Mills, etc.
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EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S. Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete. (1954).
TANK—steel, hor. 5/16" 10,000 gal. 10' D x 17'; coil.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp; 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G.L Kettles 75, 200, 300, 600 gal.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 16".
MIXER, DAY—2½ gal. D.A. Sigma, Jack. Vacuum, 5 H.P.
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Readco 25 gal. Stainless jktd. sigma Blade Mixer 10 HP XP Motor.
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Worthite Pumps 1" to 1½"—XP motors.
Stainless Tanks from 100 to 1000 gals.
Lee 100 gal. Stanless Hi Pressure Kettle.
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Horizontal Spiral Mixers 1000 to 10,000# cap.
Tolhurst 32" & 40" Sus. Style Centrifugals.
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Am. Horiz. Sterilizer 42" x 48" x 16"—Dble. Dr.
Day Lab. Roller Mill 5" x 12".
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2—OLIVER PRESS. PRECOAT FILTERS, 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.
7—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons, Roller bearings, stuffing boxes.
6—MICRO PULVERIZERS, #2S1, #3D1.
3—CENTRIFUGALS, 40" S.S., Bottom Discharge, Plow.
1—AT&M 24" S.S. Solid Basket.
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FOR SALE

1—Patterson Kelly 40 cu ft stainless steel twin shell blender.
1—Simpson #2 intensive mixer, stainless.
1—Oliver 1' x 1' - 316 stainless rotary filter.
2—Baker-Perkins 150 and 200 gallon jacketed double arm mixers.
1—Sharples model PY-14 super-d-canter, stainless.
5—Abbe 15 gallon porcelain pebble mills.
4—Day 40 gallon pony mixers.
1—Hersey 1½' x 16' hot air rotary dryer.
5—80 gallon stainless autoclaves.
3—Stokes rotary tablet press RD-3, DS-3, RD-4.
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PRICED TO SELL

1—PFAUDLER 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—PFAUDLER 200 gal., G.L. jktd., agitated.
1—COLUMN nickel clad 6'x27', 200 PSI.
1—REACTOR 750 gal. jkt. 300 PSI.
1—COLUMN 72"x30' Type 347 stainless steel, 20 bubblecap trays.
10—AGITATORS 2 HP exp. proof Lightnin' LDG 200 stainless 431 RPM.
3—TOLHURST 40" S.S. Centrifugals, Susp.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Susp.
1—FLETCHER Whirlwind 48" Centrifugal.
1—FLETCHER 30" stainless Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vaportite.
2—OLIVER 5'3"x3' Precoat Filters 316 stainless steel, vaportite.
2—SHARPLES C-20 S.S. Super-D-Hydrators.
2—SHARPLES PN14 Super-D-Canters S.S. 316.
3—ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS Link Belt steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
4—316 STAINLESS STEEL Condensers, 315 sq. ft., 156—1"x8' tubes; 50PSI shell, 175PSI tubes.
5—CUPRO-NICKEL Heat Exchangers; 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
25—STEEL Heat Exchangers; 189; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420 sq. ft.
15—ROTARY KILNS, Dryers, Coolers, 11'x155'; 8'x125'; 8'x100'; 8'8"x70'; 8'x50'; 7'x60'; 6'x50'; 6'x25'; 5'x24'; 4'x25'; 2'x30'.
2—STEAM TUBE DRYERS 6'x50' & 6'x25'.
1—BUFFALO 5'x30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—50 gal. S.S. Jktd. Agit. Reactor.
1—DRACCO 2600cfm Dust Collector S.S.
1—GAYCO 14' Air Separator.
3—SWENSON-WALKER 24'x20' double spiral jacketed Crystallizers, 2 HP.
2—STOKES DDS-2 Tablet Presses.
1—NIAGARA Stainless Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Pressure Filters, Stainless and steel leaves.
18—SHRIVER, SPERRY 12" to 42" steel, aluminum and wood Filter Presses.
2—RAYMOND #5057 high side mills.
4—RAYMOND 5 roll low side mills.
1—RAYMOND 30" dbl. Whizzer Separator.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4'x6', 4'x8'.
1—10,000 gal. Propane Tank 200 PSI.
8—EVAPORATORS, 500 to 15,000 sq. ft.
1—B. & J. #1½ Rotary Cutter 30 HP XP.
1—ROBINSON Style B Cutter 30" knives.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills, 15"x8"; 20"x12"; 24"x18"; motor driven.
1—HARDINGE 8'x30" Conical Ball Mill.
4—KOMAREK-GREAVES 27"x23" Briquetting Presses, Feeders & 75 HP motors.
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HEAT EXCHANGERS — CONDENSERS

4576-C1 Struthers Wells S/S Heat Exchanger; 774 sq. ft. with 344 (¾") Tubes; 12 Pass.
4576-C2 Same as above 990 sq. ft. with 440 (¾") tubes.
4551-S2 Whitlock Brine Exchanger in Stainless; 18"x12'4"; having 204 (¾") tubes; 440 sq. ft.
4221 P 1 Whitlock Stainless Heat Exchanger; 2 Pass; 17"x128"; 250 sq. ft.
4576 C3 Horizontal Stainless Condenser; 872 sq. ft. 24"x14' having 384 (⅝") Tubes.
4344 H 4 Stainless Tubular Condenser; 26"x 9'4"; 350 sq. ft.
4000 K1 Vertical Stainless Condenser 16"x 11'10"; 230 (½") S.S. Tubes.
4954 T 3 Patterson-Kelley Stainless Heat Exchanger; 8"x14'; 38 sq. ft.
4726 M 15 Vertical Single Pass S/S Heat Exchanger 13½"x10'4" having 110 (¾" Tubes).
4749 Stainless Sanitary Heat Exchanger; 65 sq. ft. 48 (1") Tubes.

STAINLESS FILTERS

5008 Alsop Stainless Disc Filter with Pump; 200 gal. per hour.
4870 N2 Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 14/S/4 Jacketed; 16"; 200 GPH.
2729 Dorrco Rotary Vac. Filter 6'x3'; 50 sq. ft. in NICKEL.
4692 T Oliver Pre Coat Filters; 3'x2' MONEL Drums; ASME.
5042 M1 Enzinger Vert. Pressure Filter In Stainless Model Ds 18"x36" with 7 S/S. leaves.
4937 U 15 Open Top Stainless Nutsche Filter Tanks; 72"x24".

Two Pfaudler Stainless EVAPORATING DISHES 6' Diameter; ASME Jacketed with or without Agitator.

STAINLESS DRYERS

4042 K 4 Hersey Rotary Gas Fired S/S Dryer; 5'x26' Counter Current with Burner.
4690 Rotary Stainless Lined Dryer 50"x20' screw feed, Turbo Blower, Oil Burner etc.
4819 M 4 Louisville Stainless Rotary Dryer 30" x28' indirect.
3364 B 2 Squier Rotary Atm. Dryer Type 357 Stainless; 30"x20' with Aerofin heaters.
3853 S 7 Raymond Flash Dryer Type 316 Stainless contacts; alternate available ir mild steel.
4621 G Three Stainless Dry-Drums 48"x56".
3303 Drying Roll 32"x52" in Type 316 Stainless; cored shaft.

BUFLOVAK Double Drum Lab. Dryer having two S.S. Rolls 6"x8" in a Vacuum Housing 26"x20" complete.

STAINLESS COLLOID MILLS HOMOGENIZERS — VISCOLIZERS

4510 C1 Marco S/S Homogenizer Model 400; with 10 HP motor.
4827 N3 Cherry Burrell S/S. Homogenizer No. 41 Sanitary or Viscolizer; 1500 GPH; 50 HP.
4852 Premier Colloid Mill Type UB with Stainless Rotor-Stator-5 HP.
4687 Charlotte S/S Size 3; 3500 RPM.
1699 F2 U.S. Colloid Mill L2 S/S upto 75 Gal. per hour capacity.

EXCEPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

Struthers Wells Type 316 Stainless Steel REACTORS Jacketed; Agitated; Dished Heads:

(1) 1000 gal. 5' x 10'7"
(3) 2000 gal. 6' x 14'
At a fraction of orig. cost

A. O. Smith Pressure Tanks Stainless Lined; 11,000 Gal. 135 PSI ASME; 10'x18'7".

REACTORS — VACUUM PANS STILLS — PRESSURE VESSELS

5020-C 950 Gal. Stainless Lined Vacuum Kettle; 60"x76" with manhole closed top and agitator.
4986 C 12-12 Two Closed Top, Coned Bot. Vessels in Type 316 Stainless 7'x7'6".
4737 H 15 Vert. Closed Top 800 Gal. Reactor; S.S. 51"x118"; 24" Manhole.
4429 C 1 Two Stainless 4600 Gal. Closed Dished Top Vessels; 10'x4'6" with Top entering agitator.
6001—Blaw Knox STAINLESS Autoclave Jacketed and Internal Coils too; 1500 PSI Int. and 450 PSI Jacket 60"x10' high.
6002—400 Gal. STAINLESS Jktd. Reactor 24"x18' high; 300 PSI Internal 200 PSI Jacket pressure.
6003—600 Gal. Stainless Jktd. Reactor same as above but 30"x18' high.
4767 W 1 Harris Stainless Vac. Pan; 6'x16'6"; with coils, barometric condenser and controls.
3870 M 2 Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pan 3'x10' with Calandria etc.
4627 Mojonnier Stainless Vac. Pan 6'x12' complete with accessories.
3999 V1 Lancaster Rotary Jacketed Reactor Stainless Lined; 50"x17'4" 300 PSI internal 150 PSI Jacket.
4954 T 5 Patterson-Kelley Stainless Extractor or Percolator; 200 gal; 28"x76"; perf. screen plates.
4871 D 2 Stainless Vertical Deaerator Tanks; good for Vacuum 18"x48"; 55 gal.
4826 N1 Stainless Deaerator Tank; 200 Gal.
5020 A Stainless Vacuum Stills; sizes; 18"x16"; 22"x18"; 28"x28"; 18"x24".
4542 Stainless 60 Gal. ASME Reactor; 20"x34"; coil heated; closed top.
4815 G 3 Stainless Steel Columns; 15"x15' and 8"x10'.

Procter & Schwartz Stainless Apron Dryer; 5 Section; 34' long; complete accessories.

STAINLESS MIXERS

4949 D 2 Baker Perkins Lab. Mixer ¼ gal.; Tilting; Disp. arms; S/S.
4689 Baker Perkins S/S Mixer; Jktd. 100 gal. working capacity; with Vacuum cover; 28"x43"x 36"; Tilting.
4305 K 3 Baker Perkins Cascade Mixer in Type 316 Stainless; 3 stage Size 17 Class BS Mixers in Tandem.
4702 B1 J. H. Day Cincinnatus S/S Jacketed Mixer; 300 Gal. with Double Sigma Z Arms.

FMC Pays MORE For Your Surplus FMC

STAINLESS PULVERIZING GRINDING-CUTTING EQUIPMENT

8500 Sturtevant S/S Micronizer 30"x3" with Syntron Vibrator.
4551 S 4 Paul O. Abbe Stainless Ball Mill 9 Gal.; 18"x9".
4867 Four Mikro Stainless No. 2 Pulverizers; Rot. Air Lock Feed.
4760 Mikro Atomizers in Stainless Models No 5 and 6.
4472 G2 Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model K 7 with 20 HP motor.
4904 D 1 Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model D in Stainless Steel.
4834 Fitzpatrick Model C Divelling Mill; 2 Rolls each with 9 disc Knives

Four Stainless Hor. Tanks 6'x34'; heavy gauge with manhole covers; 7000 gal.

STAINLESS JACKETED KETTLES; with or without Agitators.

NEW FALCON Kettles now in stock; 500 gal., 300 gal., 250 gal., 150 gal., 100 gal., and 60 gal., ASME coded.
3884 B 2 Pfaudler Full Jacketed Agitated 135 Gal. Kettle.
4840 B 37 S/S Vertical Kettle 1300 Gal. 5'x8'9" with cooling Jkt.; closed manhole top.
4840 B 38 S/S Vertical Kettle 850 Gal. 60"x68".
4886 D 6 S/S Vertical Kettle 500 gal. with S.S. Agitator.
4576 C 5 S/S Cone Bot. Kettle; Jacketed 30"x24 with 36" cone.

Sharples C 27 D-Hydrator in Type 316 Stainless with 40 HP. motor complete.

STAINLESS CENTRIFUGALS

8501 Bird S/S 32"x50" Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifugal; Type 316 with 60 HP motor.
4987 Bird S/S 24"x38" Conical Bowl Cont. Centrifugal; 20 HP.
4593 K1 Bird Cont. Centrifugal Model LB-444; 18"x28"; 200 RPM.
5004 Fletcher 12" Standard 12" Centrifugal.
8503 A.T.&M. 26" Suspended Centrifuge in Type 316 S/S.
4926 Squier 30" Suspended S/S Centrifuge; Perf. Basket; Bottom Dump.
4041 P4 DeLaval Industrial Centrifuge Model AA-00 in Type 316 Stainless; 5 HP XPL motor.
4945 DeLaval Industrial Hermetic Separator V0 244-Type 316 S/S.
4818 Sharples PN14 Super D Canter in Stainless with 10 HP Motor.
4366 Podbielniak Counter Current Solvent Extractor; Multi Stage.

STAINLESS FILTER PRESSES plate and frame by Sperry or Shriver; 12", 18", 30".

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CENTRIFUGES — FILTERS — EVAPORATORS — CRYSTALLIZERS

1—Bird 32" x 50" solid bowl continuous Centrifuge, 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" suspended Centrifuge, perforated basket, 316 S.S.
2—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sperry 36" rubber covered Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 36" cast iron Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
2—Sperry 42" aluminum Recessed Filters, 36 chambers.
4—Shriver 36" wood Plate & Frame Filters, 44 chambers.
5—Struthers-Wells 8' dia. x 24' high rubber lined Vacuum. Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
3—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, 3/4" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

MISCELLANEOUS

11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
15—Nettco WT37, WT27, Agitator Drives, 10 & 15 HP.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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BRILL FOR VALUES

SPECIAL ITEMS

8—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kilns.

13—Rotary Dryers: 8' x 87', 7' x 80', 7' x 55', 6' x 60', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30', 4' x 40', 4' x 30', 4' x 20', 34" x 30'.

3—Louisville 8' x 50' S.S. Rotary Dryers.

1—Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

2—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' S.S. Roto Louvre Dryers.

1—Wyssmont 304 S.S. Turbo Dryer, 6'2" x 10'4" high, 24 shelves.

1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer or Mixer.

5—Baker Perkins 15 JIM2 100 gal. Mixers, Unused.

1—Eimco 4' x 3' S.S. Rotary Vacuum String Filter, Unused.

2—Raymond #5057 5 Roll High Side Mills.

5—Raymond 2 Roll Bowl Mills.

1—Penn. Non-Clog Swing Hammermill 5060, Unused.

5—Raymond and Gayco Double Whizzer Air Separators: 18', 14', 8', 30".

3—Buflovak Monel & S.S. Evaporators: 550, 250, 20 sq. ft.

8—Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors: 1000, 2000, 3000 gals.

3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.

1—Dialyzers 304 S.S., 120 leaves.

1—Buflovak 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers.

3—Tyler Hummer 4' x 10' type 38 Vibrating Screens.

1—Oliver 100 sq. ft. Vertical Pressure Filter, 304 S.S.

2—5000 gal. Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Patterson 5' x 6' Steel Jacketed Ball Mill.
1—HPM 88 ton horizontal Steeping Press.
1—Ross 6" x 14" Three Roll Mill.
3—Swenson Walker Cont. Crystallizers 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 84"; 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30" x 104" Triple Deck.
8—Stokes: DD2, DDS-2, T, "R", "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vac. Pumps: H6, L5, L3, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet & Duriron Cent. Pumps, 1-1/2" to 6".

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—1500 gal. Pfaudler glass lined jktd. agtd. Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters 304 S.S. jktd. agtd. Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox steel jktd. agtd. Reactor.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. jktd. agtd. Tank 9' x 7'.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank 7' x 25', 50 psi.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal with nickel coils.
1—3000 gal. Aluminum Vertical Tank 6' x 18'.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vertical Tank 8' x 12'.
1—3000 gal. Aluminum Vertical Tank 6' x 16'.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Tank 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Cont.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perf. basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S. underdriven, perf. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horiz. Filter 110 sq. ft. 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf. 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.
3—1500# Powder Mixers, 7-1/2 HP XP motors.
3—Steel jktd. Powder Mixers; 225, 350 cu. ft.

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$3,000,000 LIQUIDATION

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT

CHEMICAL PLANT
ORANGE, TEXAS

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

5—3,500 gal. kettles, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP - 1750/500 RPM.
1—2,500 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, with pipe coil.
3—1,000 gal., 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, int. coils, turbine agitators.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,000 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" heads w/coil.
2—7,500 gal., 10' dia. x 13' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell.
2—5,000 gal., 11' dia. x 7' high, T316 SS, 7/16" shell, ½" heads.
12—2,300 gal., 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
2—2,000 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' long, ¼" shell.
5—1,000 gal., 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, w/coils (some with turbine agitators).
4—1,000 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom crystallizer.
1—850 gal., 4' dia. x 9' high with coil and 1½ HP Lightnin' agitator.
7—500 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom crystallizer.
55—Tanks and Pots from 10 gal. to 350 gal. sizes, vertical and horizontal.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

1—1,450 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tubes, tube sheets, heads, and baffles, steel.
1—1,200 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tube, steel shell.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 356, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 250, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 50, 52, 54 sq. ft.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—108" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 trays on 12" centers, 252 bubble caps per tray.
1—96" dia. x 13' high scrubber, 10 stainless steel trays on 12" Centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. bubble cap columns, 30 trays, 12" spacing, 272 caps per tray, ⅛" shell.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 44' high, 22 bubble caps per tray.
1—48" dia. column, 25 trays, 66 bubble caps per tray.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high.
4—24" dia. bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing.
1—20" dia. stainless steel packed column, 30' high.
1—20" dia. stainless steel column, 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40—trays.
1—48" dia. bubble cap copper column, 31'3½" high, 25—trays.
1—48" dia. bubble cap copper column, 45'7⅝" high, 40—trays.
2—42" dia. Vulcan stills, 66" high.
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays.

STAINLESS STEEL PUMPS

8—Ingersoll-Rand #5 HC, 6" x 5", centrifugal, 20 HP.
2—Ingersoll-Rand #3 MC, 4" x 3", centrifugal.
1—Ingersoll-Rand #2 MC, centrifugal.
1—Ingersoll-Rand #1½ HC, 3" x 2", centrifugal, 10 HP.
2—Durimet 20, centrifugal, 10 HP.
2—Stainless steel pumps, 2½ x 2", 5 HP.
2—Stainless steel pumps, 2" x 2", 2 HP.
17—Stainless steel pumps, Ingersoll-Rand #1½ MCS, 2" x 1½".
1—Stainless steel pump, #10 DHL, 2" x 1", 2 HP.
1—Stainless steel pump, 15 GPM @ 45' head, 1 HP.
1—Durimet 20 #2A centrifugal pump, stainless steel.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

3—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, type BM-121-51-2200 RPM, T316 SS, with timers, 20 HP motors.
2—Bird-Young 4' dia. x 3' face rotary vacuum filters, T316 SS, 40 sq. ft.
1—Alco 60 sq. ft. T316 SS vertical pressure leaf filter.
4—1,000 gal. T316 SS crystallizers, 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, conical bottom.
7—500 gal. stainless steel crystallizers, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, dished top, conical bottom.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam jet refrigeration units.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 62' and 45' high.
4—Stainless steel screw conveyors and chutes.
3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' O.A.H.
1—2,000 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
25—Stainless steel steam jet evactors and ejectors.
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.
1—Pneumatic Conveyor System, approx. 1150 ft. 10" dia. aluminum pipe.
300—Valves, T316 SS up to 10".
Also Pipes, Steel Pumps, Steel Tanks, Agitators, etc.

STOCK ITEMS

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ½" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ½" dbl. shell, 50 HP M-R.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3'6" x 12'.
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec.

CENTRIFUGALS

6—Sharples Super-D-Hydrators, C-20, C-27, T316 SS.
4—Sharples Super-D-Canters, #PN-14, PY-14, T316 SS.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
5—Bird horiz. contin. centrifugals: 40" x 60", 32" x 50", 18" x 28" S.S.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.
1—A.T.&M. 48" susp., T304 SS perf. basket, vapor-tite, 20 HP.
1—Bird 40" susp., steel solid basket, 40 HP, 1800/900 RPM.
1—Fletcher 30" susp., T304 SS perf. basket, 7½ HP, 1200/600 RPM.
1—Fletcher 30" underdriven, T304 SS perf. basket, 5 HP.
1—Tolhurst 26" centerslung, T316 SS perf. basket, 2 HP XP.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp., steel perf. basket, 5 HP, 1954, 1100/550 RPM.

TANKS

12—4500 gal. Nickel-Clad, 8' dia. x 12' high, vert., 125# WP.
4—3500 gal. Nickel-Clad, 6'6" dia. x 12' high, vert., 190# TP.
1—4000 gal. Aluminum, 67" dia. x 23'9", horiz., 50# WP, UNUSED.
1—10,500 gal. T304 SS, 8' x 28'3", horiz., UNUSED.
2—5700 gal. T304 SS, 6'4½" x 24', horiz., UNUSED.
1—3700 gal. T304 SS, 6' x 17'6", Vacuum, internal coils.
1—3400 gal. T304 SS, 6'6" x 16', horiz., dished heads.
2—3000 gal. T304 SS, 6' x 14', Vacuum, internal coils.
1—3000 gal. Aluminum vertical, dished bottom.
1—2350 gal. T304 SS, 5' x 16', Vacuum, internal coils.
1—2000 gal. T316 SS hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 3'8", cone bottom.
8—1750 gal. T304 SS hoppers, 4'5" x 7'4" x 9'2", 235 cu. ft.
1—1400 gal. T316 SS, 5' x 11', Vacuum, ASME 175 .

EVAPORATORS — VACUUM PANS — STILLS — EXCHANGERS

2—Buflovak forced-circulation evaporators, 250, 20 sq. ft., T304 SS, 1953.
2—Nickel-clad single effect, 400, 250 sq. ft., vert. long-tube.
1—Buflovak dbl. effect, T304 SS, 588 sq. ft., vert. long-tube.
1—Struthers-Wells calandria, T347 SS, 625 sq. ft., Vacuum.
1—Bartlett-Snow evaporating kettle, 6' dia. st. st., agit.
5—Sanitary vacuum pans, T304 SS, w/coils: 6', 5', 4' dia.
1—Exchanger, 2000 sq. ft., T316 SS, 15# WP tubes, 50# WP shell.
1—Exchanger, 800 sq. ft., T316 SS, 250 WP shell, Vac. tubes.
2—Exchangers, 400 sq. ft., T304 SS tubes, T347 SS T. sheets, heads.
15—Yeast coolers (heat exchangers), 185 sq. ft., T304 SS, U-tube.
1—Pfaudler 47 sq. ft. glass-lined condenser, jacketed.
1—1400 gal. vacuum still, T316 SS, ASME 175#, 5' dia. x 11' high.

REACTORS — FERMENTERS — KETTLES

2—3000 gal. Resin Kettles, T304 SS, 7' x 10', 7½ HP XP agit.
1—1400 gal. Reactor, T316 SS, ASME 175#, 20 HP XP agit.
3—750 gal. Fermenters, T304 SS, ASME 30# int. 30# jkt., 10 HP, XP turbine agit.
6—465 gal. reactors, T304 ELC-SS 150# int. 160# jktd.
2—125 gal. fermenters, T316 SS, ASME 30#, jkt. & int.
1—100 gal. reactor, T304 SS, ASME Vac. int., 75# jkt., UNUSED.
2—Pfaudler 750 gal. G/L reactors, jkt. & agit., impeller agit.
1—Pfaudler 600 gal. G/L reactor, jkt., agit.
5—Pfaudler 500 gal. G/L reactors, 25# int., 75# jkt.
1—Pfaudler 150 gal. G/L reactor, ASME, jkt. & agit.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. G/L reactor, ASME Vac. int., 75# jkt.
1—Pfaudler 30 gal. G/L reactor, 25# int., 75# jkt. agit.
2—1800 gal. Steel Kettles, 180# jkt., paddle agit., 7" valve.
1—1500 gal. Steel Reactor, ASME 600# int., 150# jkt., 25 HP XP agit.
2—1000 gal. Steel Dissolvers, 20 HP XP agit., jkt.
1—1000 gal. Cast Iron Dopp Kettle, 25 HP agit., jkt., ASME.

PRESSES

5—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Presses, 25 tons/hr., 75 HP.
7—Stokes tablet presses, Models R, T, DDS-2, RD-4.
7—Dewatering Presses: Davenport #1A, 3A; Louisville 36", 8-roll.
1—Steeping press, HPM 63 ton, 20 x 18, 101" daylight. UNUSED.

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19—Robinson SS horizontal 255 cu. ft. blenders.

1—Readco SS double arm jacketed vacuum sigma blade mixer, 25 gal.

1—Patterson SS jacketed double arm vacuum sigma blade mixer, 500 gal. complete with motor.

2—Baker Perkins SS double arm sigma blade jacketed mixers, 100 gal.

2—J. H. Day #30 Imperial double arm sigma blade jacketed mixers, 75 gal.

1—Patterson monel 4 cu. ft. double cone blender.

1—Leader SS jacketed double arm sigma blade horizontal blender, 51 cu. ft.

1—Sweetland #3 SS filter, 70 sq. ft.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Oliver 3' dia. pilot plant filter.

3—Dorco rubber covered 6' x 2' filters.

12—Sweetland #12 filters with SS leaves.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed 3500 gal. reactors, complete with coils, agitators and drives.

8—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal. complete with Turbine agitators and drives, 50 psi jacket.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 750 gal.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS 400 gal. jacketed reactors.

1—Aluminum vertical storage tank, 1200 gal.

1—SS horizontal storage tank, 5700 gal.

1—Leader type 347 SS tank, 18000 gal.

1—Nickel storage tank, 4000 gal. 30 psi.

1—Cleaver-Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 150 psi.

1—Ames 300 HP package steam generator, 150 psi.

1—Swenson SS single effect evaporator, 320 sq. ft.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter 3' x 3'.

2—Badger type 316 SS heat exchangers, 600 sq. ft.

15—Davis Engineering type 316 SS heat exchangers, 87, 104, 121, 139 and 170 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Merco SS centrifuge Model B-9.

4—Tolhurst 40" and 48" rubber covered perforated baskets centrifuges complete with motors.

2—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizers, 3'6" x 12' and 2'6" x 12'.

1—Vulcan SS 4' dia. x 28 trays bubble cap column.

1—Vulcan SS bubble cap column, 3' dia. x 7 trays.

1—Badger SS bubble cap column, 42" x 12 trays.

1—Badger SS bubble cap column, 36" x 8 trays.

1—Link Belt roto louver dryer, Model 1003-30, complete.

1—Sweco SS separator, 4' dia. Model C-2D-8.

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Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
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Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
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Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
Steel 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
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MILLS—Hammer—00 Sturtevant 10 HP, AKB Wms. 25 HP, 3W Mikro 30 HP, #2 Gruendler 40 HP, AKBX Wms. 50 HP, 30 NF Wms. 100 HP, #50 Raymond Imp s/s.

SCREENS—12"x72" S/S Ajax, 3x5 single, 3x10 double, 3x10 double (aluminum) Tyler Hummer, 20"x81" triple, 40x84 double Rotex, Jeffrey 30"x72" w/rectifiers.

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PACKERS—Valve bag—St.Regis 100LS, 105 FV w/scales—Triangle Auger type—Pneumatic Scale Capper.

FEEDERS — Hardinge — "B" Constant Weight, Draver Rotary, Jeffrey Vibrating 2A.

PUMPS—4" Viking 15HP, 4" Blackmer 25HP (unused), 3" Wilfley Acid, 1" thru 8" Centrifugal, Leiman 105CFM Vacuum

DRYERS — Rotary — 24"x22".33"x18',36"x 24' 44"x25', 4'x40', 42"x14' S/S, 12'x24'x 90" w/12 trucks, steam—68"x25' Louisville.

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Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
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Norwich Elects Counsel

Paul R. Dohl, secretary of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., has been elected to the additional office of general counsel.

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Baker Perkins. 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm 40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
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AGAR—46 cs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Leixoes
50 bls, S B Penick & Co, Yokohama
ALOE—60 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Curacao
ALUM—230 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE—4 dms, Chemimpex Inc, Bremen
ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—3 dms, Chemimpex Inc, Bremen
ALUMINUM FORMATE—35 dms, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM HYDRATE—152 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM POWDER—22 dms, H Solodow, Bremen
23 dms, King Shipping Co, Havre
ALUMINUM SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
AMBER OIL—3 dms, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
m-AMINOPHENOL—134 dms, I Levine, Kobe
AMMONIUM SULFITE—19 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYLOPECTIN—1,764 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
ANGOSTURA BARK—29 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Guanta
ANILINE DYES—47 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
44 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
31 dms, Putnam Chemical Works, Hamburg
50 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
15 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
126 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
5 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Liverpool
56 dms, Rotterdam
7 dms, Havre
ANISE SEED—102 bgs, Vera Cruz
ANNATTO SEED—186 bgs, London
ANTIMONY—20 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—210 bgs, D Hauser, Hamburg
135 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
400 bgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Port Sudan
500 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
926 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Chemical Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Port Sudan
ARSENIC—99 bbls, L J Buck, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
BARIUM SULFATE—237 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
200 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Valparaiso
300 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
43 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Puerto Barrios
21 bls, R B Wilson, Progreso
100 blks, Koster Keunen, Lisbon
143 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
100 blks, Colonial Trust Co, Lisbon
73 bgs, Puerto Plata
43 bgs, Tampico
BERGAMOT OIL—12 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
40 hf cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Messina
20 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
40 hf cs, Fleuroma Inc, Messina
BISMUTH—186 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—500 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BRONZE POWDER—10 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Liverpool
CADMIUM—66 cs, Antwerp
CADMIUM OXIDE—19 dms, Antwerp
CALAMUS OIL—50 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
CALCIFEROL—5 cs, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,680 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—300 dms, Yokohama
CALCIUM LACTATE—6 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
CALCIUM NITRATE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
CALCIUM SILICIDE—400 dms, Mechanite Metal Corp, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
10 dms, I Levine, Yokohama
CANDELILLA WAX—250 bgs, M. Argueso & Co, Tampico
188 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J Bieler, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
150 bgs, J Bieler, Gdynia
250 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
250 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Gdynia
CARDAMOM—14 cs, R T French, London
CARNAUBA WAX—300 bgs, N American Cocoa Trading Corp, Bahia
59 bgs, J H Schroder, Salvador
626 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tutoia
188 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Tutoia
188 bgs, Tutoia
1,230 bgs, Cayenne
CASEIN—2,560 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Bluff
5,618 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
1,255 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
115 bgs, Ponta Delgada
CASSIA—978 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
258 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
600 tons, Salvador
250 tons, Recife
CAUSTIC SODA—234 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothburg
20 cs, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
CHARCOAL, BONE—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
CHLORINATED RUBBER—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CLAY—240 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
CLOVE—100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tamatave
50 bgs, Kemp Day Co, Tamatave
44 bgs, D G Mamlock, Tamatave
100 bgs, Max Van Pels, Tamatave
2,600 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—18 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
37 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
7 dms, Florasynth Lab, Tamatave
23 dms, R D Webb & Co, Tamatave
23 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave
9 dms, A Verley & Co, Tamatave
46 dms, Tamatave
CLOVE LEAF OIL—14 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
20 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
15 dms, Tamatave
COBALT SULFATE—220 dms, Advance International Ltd, London
20 bbls, Bremen
COCONUT OIL—578 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
733 tons, E F Drew & Co, Rotterdam
300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Copenhagen
290 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Aarhus
135 tons, Buenos Aires
16 dms, London
COD OIL—200 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
CODLIVER OIL—79 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
COPAL GUM—215 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
COPPER DUST—40 cs, Kassel Export Co, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, Kenitra
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
448 bgs, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Antwerp
CORNMINT OIL—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—51 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—215 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUMIN SEED—80 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
200 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
650 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
799 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
100 cs, Takoradi
CYANURIC CHLORIDE—220 dms, Irving Trust Co, Yokohama
DAMMAR GUM—198 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DIHYDROACETIC ACID—5 kgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—525 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
50 bgs, S S Stafford, Rotterdam
DYES, COALTAR—4 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
160 dms, U S Rubber Co, Hamburg
3 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
74 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
149 dms, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—60 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
37 bbls, J Lee Smith, Bremen
450 bgs, Rotterdam
20 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Larnaca
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Eagle Shipping Co, Lisbon
21 dms, H A Gogarty, Lisbon
FENUGREEK SEED—165 bgs, Kenitra
FERRIC ACETATE—1 dm, City Chemical Corp, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Chemical Bank, Yokohama
3 dms, Marubeni Iida Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
5 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—440 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
FUEL OIL—116,493 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
114,344 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
105,022 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
246,966 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
73,245 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
107,871 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
184,990 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Las Piedras
78,744 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
134,340 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
115,525 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
FURFURAL—893 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALLNUTS—856 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Rotterdam
GELATIN—100 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—25 dms, J Manheimer, Tamatave
4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
1 dm, Roure-Dupont Inc, Tamatave
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
3 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
3 dms, Antoine Chiris & Co, Tamatave
2 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Tamatave
1 dm, A Verley & Co, Cannes
8 dms, Tamatave
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—60 cs, American Metal Climax, Antwerp
GINGER—518 bgs, John Connel & Co, Apapa
130 bgs, G N Rawlinson, Apapa
360 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Apapa
151 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Yokohama
275 bgs, Freetown
336 bgs, Apapa
GLUE—1,200 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK—172 bls, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
500 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
195 bgs, J E Potter, Tamatave
600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GYPSUM—800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—23,991 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,151 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE—100 dms, N Y Quinine Chemical Works, Hamburg
HEXACHLOROETHANE—200 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE—6 cks, Polychemical Lab, Rotterdam
ICHTHAMMOL—18 dms, M Robert & Co, Havre
IODINE, CRUDE—678 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
IRON OXIDE—98 dms, Hudson Shipping Co. Oslo
KOLA NUTS—150 bgs, Lagos
LACTALBUMIN—800 cs, A J Mills & Co, Bluff
440 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—23 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Antwerp
70 bgs, Rotterdam
20 dms, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—100 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—13 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
LINDANE—50 dms, Marseille
LIVERMEAL—448 bgs, Wessel Luval & Co, Bluff
LIVER POWDER—15 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—30 bbls, J Einstein, Genoa
50 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
225 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
MACE—28 cs, Macassar
MANGROVE BARK—1,565 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Beira
1,500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MELAMINE—200 bgs, Liverpool
MENTHOL—100 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Santos
MERCURY—1 flk, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Tampico
25 flks, Continental Ore Corp, Tampico
87 flks, Vera Cruz
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—388 tons, Steuber & Co, Antwerp
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
2,432 tons, Neuvitas
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Djibouti
NAPHTHALENE—3,125 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOLS—9 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
56 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
b-NAPHTHOL—10 bgs, Putnam Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—200 bgs, J Bieler, Massawa
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—12 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—300 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
125 bgs, R D Webb & Co, Rotterdam
160 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
35 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Singapore
42 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
42 bgs, Singapore
OCHRE—224 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Capetown
1,120 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Capetown
OLEYL ALCOHOL—26 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—26 dms, Hanover Bank, Tarragona
21 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tarragona
OREGANO LEAVES—221 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Tampico
OURICURY WAX—150 bgs, N American Cocoa Trading Corp, Bahia
56 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Salvador
PALMKERNEL OIL—920 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
159 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Hamburg
PEARL ESSENCE—2 cs, Pasipearl Products, Rotterdam
5 cs, Grag Products, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,500 bls, Garden Supply Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
11,000 bls, E J Long, Bremen
790 bls, S Davis & Co, Bremen
4,100 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
850 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
4,950 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
5,360 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
620 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
630 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
40 bgs, Alleppey
140 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Yokohama
125 bls, Louis Furth, Nagoya
600 bgs, Hirmoco American Co, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—340 bgs, P H Elton, Singapore
260 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
375 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—447 tons, Steuber & Co, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—36,175 tons, California Oil Co, Siden
120,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
112,282 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
120,083 bbls, Fess Inc, Cabimas
250,027 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
a-PICOLINE—105 dms, G A Abood, Rotterdam
53 dms, Rotterdam
POLLOCKLIVER OIL—40 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—15 bgs, Goodrich Gulf Chemicals, Bremen
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—5,000 bgs, Kayson Rubber & Plastics Ltd, Yokohama
1,200 bgs, Canadian General Tower Ltd, Yokohama
2,000 bgs, Itoh & Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—30 bgs, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, J Bieler, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—72 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
4 cs, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM ARSENATE—1 dm, Chemimpex Inc, Bremen
n-PROPYL ISOCYANATE—2 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, London
PYRITES—232 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
RESORCINOL—20 dms, Bremen
SAFFLOWER—85 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—23 bgs, Coleman International Corp, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—601 bgs, R D Webb & Co, Madras
SANDALWOOD OIL—3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
SEEDLAC—1,300 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA CONCENTRATE—14 cs, Bard Pharmaceuticals, London
SESAME OIL—78 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—1,333 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puerto Barrios
551 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
40 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
775 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC WAX—50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SODIUM CHLORITE—50 dms, Rotterdam
200 dms, Hamburg
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—20 dms, Vandergrift Co, Gothenburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—120 dms, C Hardy, Havre
852 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE—23 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Rotterdam
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—50 cks, Liverpool
SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE—1 dm, Chemimpex Inc, Bremen
SODIUM PERBORATE—441 bgs, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Bremen
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—450 bgs, Copenhagen
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—3,000 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM TETRAPHENYLBORON—10 dms, L A Ferm Co, Hamburg
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—102 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPERM OIL—100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Liverpool
SULFAGUANIDINE—10 dms, Copenhagen
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,180 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Coatzcoalcos
TALC—7,730 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—439 bgs, Bluff
TANNIC ACID—2 dms, Havre
TAPIOCA—230 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—400 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
700 bgs, American Key Products, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
4,480 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
440 bgs, Lome
THALLIUM SULFATE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Bremen
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—20 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—800 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TOLU BALSAM—3 dms, Meer Corp, Puerto Barrios
TRAGACANTH GUM—653 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
34 cs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
42 cs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Khorramshahr
132 bgs, Abbas Ordoobady, Rotterdam
8 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
120 dms, Gothenburg
1,1,1-TRIFLUORO-2-BROMO-2-CHLOROETHANE—7 kgs, Hecmoch Kerner, Liverpool
TURMERIC—200 bgs, Alleppey
TYROTHRICINE—4 cks, Wallerstein Co, Havre
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—140 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
UREA—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—325 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
84 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
23 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
22 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave
123 cs G M Fekra, Tamatave
68 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Tamatave
22 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
21 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
23 cs, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
43 cs, Damman & Co, Tamatave
22 cs, F. Huber & Co, Tamatave
209 cs, Tamatave
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
6 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
VITAMIN-C—10 dms, I Levine, Yokohama
WOOL GREASE—30 dms, Gerhard & Hey, Liverpool
55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
125 dms, Hummel Lanolin Corp, Bremen
XYLENOL—100 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg

Los Angeles

AGAR—27 dms, Moorhead & Co, Cadiz
ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—400 bgs, J London & Co, Cenca
BONE ASH—2,000 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Sydney
500 bgs, Ziel & Co, Sydney
CLAY, CHINA—1,123 tons, Papermakers Importing Co, Bowey
COPRA—700 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
400 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
1,700 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
700 tons, American Trust Co, Sisia
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
CRYOLITE, SYNTHETIC — 4,000 bgs, Pennsalt Chemical Corp, Cenca
CUMIN SEED—300 bgs, Hirmoco American Co, Hong Kong
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FERROUS SULFATE—853 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Tebe
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,160 tons, Kaiser Cement Co, San Marcos
MOLASSES—10,824 tons, Pacific Molosses Co, Topolobampo
NAPHTHA—4,732 tons, Union Oil Co, Hokodate
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, F & M Import Co, Genoa
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hirmoco American Co, Yokohama
ZIRCON SAND—1,500 bgs, Mattison & Co, Brisbane
447 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Brisbane
1,975 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—450 bgs, A Gibbs & Co, Lourenco Marques
150 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—700 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—500 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
CAUSTIC SODA—165 dms, Lawton Co, Curacao
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—65 dms, J H France, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—120,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,193 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—2,000 bgs, Lentex Corp, Sibenik
1,022 tons, Split
MANGANESE CARBONATE—297 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Yokohama
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, National City Bank, Seville
PYRIDINE—252 dms, Denimex Corp, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,062 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,000 bgs, Hong Kong
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, American Commerce Corp, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—20 cs, California Commodities Corp, Mangalore
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, Otto Cerdau, Bombay
22 bgs, H M Newnall & Co, Marseille
62 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Hong Kong
CINNAMON QUILLS—35 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COPAL GUM—27 bkts, Hecht & Co, Singapore
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manaoag-Ilocos Sur
200 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
1,200 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—6,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
DILL SEED—30 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
GELATIN—30 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER—240 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Hong Kong
MACE—16 cs, Bank of California, Singapore
MOLASSES—588 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
2,631 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, R Vannucci Co, Marseille
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—105 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
350 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—63 bgs, Singapore
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—109 bgs, London
SODIUM BIFLUORIDE—4 bgs, D M Hicks, Hong Kong
TAPIOCA FLOUR—896 bgs, Geismar & Co, Yokohama
1,208 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Yokohama
640 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Yokohama

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